THE

MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

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On the 28th Day of January was publiſhed, the SUPPLEMENTARY NUMBER *to the Tenth Volume of the* MONTHLY MAGAZINE, *containing—A comprehenſive Retroſpect of the Progreſs of* BRITISH LITERATURE *during the laſt ſix Months—and ſimilar Retroſpects of* GERMAN *and* FRENCH LITERATURE; *with* INDEXES, TITLE, *&c.*

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

An accurate ACCOUNT *of the* PRESENT STATE *of the* FRENCH REPUBLIC.

(*Continued from page 492 of our laſt Number.*)

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

IT would be impoſſible to enumerate all the particular buildings which deſerve notice; I ſhall therefore content myſelf with a few, a very few of thoſe principally to which the Revolution has given birth.

In the Rue des Petits Auguſtins, Citizen Lenoir has, by order of government, diſpoſed and decorated, with exquiſite taſte, the *ci-devant* Convent des Petits Auguſtins for the reception of all the monuments of French ſculpture, which have been diſplaced by the Vandaliſm (to uſe a French phraſe) of the earlier periods of the Revolution. They are arranged in the cloiſters and in the different apartments according to their reſpective centuries. The effect is charming—

"Where awful arches make a noon-day night,
"And the dim windows ſhed a ſolemn light." POPE.

Pantheon.—The Pantheon is an elegant and ſuperb ſtructure, deſtined to receive and preſerve the aſhes of the illuſtrious French, who do honour to their country, either by their writings or exploits. It is not yet finiſhed; but to judge from its preſent advanced ſtate, a very few months of peace will ſerve to complete it.

Cabinet of Natural Hiſtory.—The arrangement of this cabinet, begun by the celebrated Buffon, is ſtill in its infancy. A moſt ſpacious room is, however, prepared for a collection of natural hiſtory, which promiſes to outdo every thing of the kind. The cabinet of minerals is in the ſame building, and is, I fancy, allowed to be the firſt in Europe. Adjoining this building are the Jardins des Plantes, which are kept with proper care and attention. But amongſt the curious and intereſting, although not amongſt the new buildings of Paris, let me not forget the chemical and mineral cabinet of Mr. Leſage, at the Monnaie. I believe for juſtneſs of taſte and elegance of deſign there is not its equal.

National Library.—This library was in former times allowed to equal, if not excel, every other collection now extant. It is now ſo much enriched by the ſpoils of Venice, Florence, and Rome, that it is ſcarcely in the power of words to convey an idea of its value. I ſhould have employed ſome part of my time in tranſcribing the written but imperfect catalogue of the new manuſcripts, had I not been told by M. De La Porte du Thiel (Conſervateur de la Bibliotheque) that a detailed account will be printed in the next volume of the "Notices des Manuſcrits," which will appear in the courſe of the winter. I need now only ſtate, that the French ſelected 500 Greek and Latin MSS. from the Vatican, and 230 from the Library of St. Marc, at Venice, 70 (out of 300, the original number granted by the treaty) having been exchanged for a beautiful gem of Jupiter Aigiochus, which is now in the public library at Paris. In ſpeaking upon this ſubject I cannot reſiſt the pleaſure of acknowledging my obligations to the gentlemen who are intruſted with the care and direction of the national library—The "Conſervateurs de la Bibliotheque Nationale," as it is juſtly called by way of eminence. I do not believe that the world can produce men better qualified for their important duty than Meſſrs. De La Porte du Thiel, Lagrande, Langles, and Millin, men who unite with the moſt eaſy and obliging manners the rareſt talents and the profoundeſt learning. As a ſtranger, as an Engliſhman, I was literally overpowered with their civility. This library is open every morning from ten till two: during which time every perſon who has acceſs to it is indulged with the uſe of whatever books or manuſcripts he requires.

Bibliotheque de l'Arſenal.—I may diſmiſs this library with ſaying, that it contains a moſt extenſive and valuable collection of printed books, but very few manuſcripts.

National Inſtitute.—A ſubject ſomewhat connected with the above is the National Inſtitute. I attended one public and one private ſitting. In the firſt I was pleaſed with the very handſome apartment in which it was held, and with the very neat and proper ſtyle of its decorations. It happened to be more fully attended than uſual, from an expectation which very generally prevailed, that Bonaparte would attend, who had recently returned from the campaign in Italy. At the latter I was much pleaſed with a diſcuſſion in which the merits of an hiſtorical diſſertation that had been preſented for the approbation of the Inſtitute, were weighed with great ability and learning.

Religion.—I was extremely anxious to aſcertain the actual ſtate of religion in France, and for that purpoſe availed myſelf of every opportunity that offered of attending the public worſhip; I likewiſe aſked ſeveral Catholics, who had never conformed to the new ſyſtem, whether they were ever moleſted in their public ſervice. They all agreed in ſaying, that upon that head they had nothing to wiſh. So little, however, did I know of the ſtate of France, that I was abſolutely amazed on my arrival at Calais to find one half of the women wearing crucifixes. I one day attended the double worſhip of the Catholics and Theophilanthropes in the ſame church—the church of St. Germains Auxerrois.—Every thing was conducted very quietly; and whatever objections I may have to the imperfections of the Theophilanthropic Creed, I muſt do juſtice to that air of devotion, decency, and ſolemnity, which I obſerved upon that occaſion. The churches at Paris are throughout covered with the following Inſcriptions.—

Inſcript. 1.—"Nous croyons à l'exiſtence de Dieu, à l'immortalité de l'ame."

"We believe in the exiſtence of a God, andt he immortality of the ſoul."

Inſcript. 2.—"Adorez Dieu, cheriſſez vos ſemblables, rendez vous utiles à la Patrie."

"Adore God, cheriſh your fellow-creatures, render yourſelves uſeful to your country."

Inſcript. 3.—"Le bien eſt tout ce qui tend à conſerver l'homme ou à le perfectionner. Le mal eſt tout ce qui tend à le detruire ou a le deteriorer."

"Good is every thing which tends to preſerve mankind or to perfect him. Evil is every thing which tends to deſtroy him or to make him worſe."

Inſcript. 4.—"Enfans, honorez vos pères et mères; obeiſſez leur avec affection; ſoulagez leur vieilleſſe:—Pères et mères, inſtruiſez vos enfans."

"Children, honour your fathers and mothers; obey them with affection; comfort their age:—Fathers and mothers, inſtruct your children."

Inſcript. 5.—"Femmes, voyez dans vos maris les chefs de vos maiſons:—Maris, aimez vos femmes, et rendez vous reciproquement heureux."

"Wives, ſee in your huſbands the chiefs of your families:—Huſbands, love your wives, and render yourſelves mutually happy."

The *alliance between church and ſtate* is conſidered in France a *ſtrange, unnatural, and uncouth*, not to ſay inceſtuous, *connection* between two parties who, according to the civil law, *ſecundum præcepta legum non coeunt:* and I believe that ſince the divorce has at laſt taken place, there will be but little difficulty in preventing their re-union; for they have no *biſhops* to publiſh the banns. There ſubſiſts, notwithſtanding, a ſort of platonic friendſhip, which has been productive of the happieſt effects; and ſince the late arrête of Bonaparte, enabling the people to have one day of reſt in ſeven inſtead of ten, one of the parties is ſo content with her ſituation, that ſhe does not wiſh to change it, although ſhe would *gladly be taken into keeping to prevent coming upon the public.*

Taxes.—I was not able to make myſelf maſter of the detail of their finance ſyſtem and taxes. All that I can ſay upon this intereſting ſubject amounts to the two following facts. Mr. Mouron, of Calais, one of the firſt merchants in France, told me that the whole of what he paid annually to government (including the war tax) does not amount to 20l. Mr. Vanderborght, of Bruxelles, who has two ſuperb and ſplendid houſes, a coach, two horſes for pleaſure, and a very extenſive eſtabliſhment, told me, that the whole of his taxes, of what kind ſoever, do not amount to 40l. a year.——

State of Society.—Any obſervations I can ſuggeſt upon this difficult and delicate ſubject muſt be received with conſiderable diffidence. My opportunities of obſervation were limited, and I prudently confined myſelf to ſuch ſocieties as were placed out of the reach of any political vortex. The revolution has, by many, been ſaid to have relaxed the moral principles of the people. Of this I am ſcarcely a competent judge: but I can ſay without heſitation, that during a long ſtay at Paris, and a long journey through the North of France, I had not, in any one inſtance,

inſtance, reaſon to complain of the manners of the lower claſſes. I found them in general honeſt, lively, obliging, and humane; ſo much ſo, that I almoſt diſtruſt my ſenſes, when I call to recollection the ſcenes of the 2d of September, nor ſhould I know where to look for a ſet of men, I will not ſay who would bear a part, but who would ſtand by and ſuffer a repetition of ſuch enormities. The reign of terror is paſt, I truſt, never to return. I wiſh I could extend theſe obſervations to all other claſſes of pariſian ſociety. But it cannot be denied, that the viciſſitudes of a revolution have, in ſome inſtances, raiſed as it were from the duſt men without character and talents; in others, reduced to beggary men poſſeſſed of both.

Ὅπερ γαρ οἱ τας εγχελεις θηρωμενοι
πεπονθας.
Ὁταν γαρ η λιμνη καταστη λαμβανουσιν ουδεν.
Ἐαν δ' ἄνωτε και κατω τον βορβορον κυκωσιν,
Ἁλουσι και συ λαμβανεις ην την πολιν ταραττης.

Ariſtoph. Equites.

But whatever evils of this nature have been cauſed, it is but juſt to ſay, that the preſent government is actively and uſefully employed in promoting the moral and intellectual improvements of the people. Numerous and reſpectable ſocieties are eſtabliſhed, under the ſanction and with the ſupport of government, for the purpoſe of encouraging, by rewards and honours, the growth of every virtuous and ſocial principle. There are, indeed, ſo many eſtabliſhments of this nature, that I cannot even attempt to detail their names and objects.

I remember attending one which was held in the *ci-devant* Oratoire, Rue St. Honoré, at which Moreau St. Mery, a member of the government, preſided in his coſtume. His buſineſs was to announce and reward the merits of ſuch as had a claim to the approbation of the ſociety from their virtues or talents. The mereſt trifle diſpenſed with this ſolemnity ſatisfies the ambition of each candidate. One man, I recollect, who received a wreath of laurel from the hands of the Preſident, for having educated, at his own expence, the children of a poor neighbour, was ſo elated upon the occaſion, that he jumped over the benches in an exſtacy of joy to embrace the friend who had made mention of his name to the ſociety. I have been told that the corruption of the late ſyſtem (I mean that of the Directors) was ſo general, that there was one continued ſcramble, from the higheſt to the loweſt agent of government. Bonaparte, however, has eſtabliſhed a *mint of honour*, and has realized that *cheap defence of nations*, which has ſerved to bring victory to his troops, and virtue to his fellow-citizens: and I may venture to aſſert, that no new peer can be more proud of his coronet than a Frenchman who has been rewarded by the Firſt Conſul is of his ſabre or carbine from the Verſailles manufactory. On the 14th of July the victories in the foot, horſe, and chariot races, were rewarded with carbines, ſabres, and vaſes, from the manufactory at Sevre. The ſcene was truly Roman!

Sunt quos curriculo pulverem Olympicum
Collegiſſe juvat, metaque fervidis
Evitata rotis, palmaque nobilis
Terrarum dominos evehit ad deos.

This principle is carried on to an extreme which the people of other countries would read with a ſmile. When Bonaparte heard of the gallant conduct by which ſome particular battalion had diſtinguiſhed itſelf in Italy, he rewarded its valour by appointing it to the poſt of honour, which is always the poſt of the greateſt danger. The *age of chivalry is not gone!* for millions of *ſwords would have leaped from their ſcabbards to avenge an angry look of the hero of Marengo!*

As I happened to be acquainted with ſome gentlemen who were attached to the old Court, I of courſe heard many invidious compariſons between the preſent and paſt ſtate of ſociety. Amongſt other objections to the preſent order of things, they ſay that hoſpitality, formerly the natural virtue of Frenchmen, is no longer to be found at Paris. I believe that there is too much foundation for the remark; although I muſt ſay I rather ſpeak from the obſervations of others than my own experience.

One may naturally ſuppoſe that they who have been moſt ſucceſsful in the public ſcramble, and are raiſed to a degree of conſequence ſo far beyond their habits and education, ſhould prefer the gratification of a vain and ridiculous oſtentation to the real and rational pleaſures of hoſpitality. On my firſt arrival at Paris, as I had not a ſingle acquaintance, and carried with me but few letters of introduction, I had to regret the want of thoſe civilities and attentions which are neceſſary to make the time of a ſtranger paſs agreeably. By degrees,

however, the reſerve ſeemed to abate; and when once it was known that my object was innocent, and of a nature purely literary, the circle of my friends began to extend itſelf ſo faſt, that every day, every hour of the day, was pledged to ſome one or another of them. I ſhall not indulge my vanity in a minute enumeration of their names; but in reſiſting that inclination, I am under the neceſſity of ſuppreſſing thoſe indelible ſentiments of gratitude with which their friendſhip, their eaſy and courteous manners, have impreſſed me.

On the 7th of each decade, Mr. Millin (Conſervateur de la Bibliotheque Nationale) receives at his apartments in the public library the *gens de lettres*, and the ſtrangers they may wiſh to introduce. The company chat from eight till ten, and are provided with almoſt all the journals and new publications *of the continent*. In mechanics, chemiſtry, and natural hiſtory, I believe few nations will diſpute the palm with France:—In claſſical, but more eſpecially in Greek literature, they lament (I do not ſay with what reaſon) their inferiority. The names, however, of Villoiſon, La Porte Du Thiel, Chardon La Rochette, Coray, St. Croix, and Clavier, will ſtill encourage one to hope for the ſpeedy revival of thoſe ſtudies which may have been ſuſpended by the double ſhock of war and revolution. In the firſt ſitting of the National Inſtitute which I attended, a memoir was read upon the means of reſtoring the cultivation of Greek literature.

I ſhould appear to have profited but little by a trip to Paris if I had forgotten *the ſex*, in touching upon the general ſubject of Pariſian ſociety. I know many who believe that the manners of women have become licentious, and that as the revolution, in its moſt violent paroxyſm, ſlackened the bonds of matrimonial life, they had verified the ungallant remark of our Engliſh ſatyriſt—that

"Every woman is at heart a rake."

This is a calumny to which nothing but our total ignorance of the country could give even a momentary credit.

I was ſeveral times aſked by my friends at Paris, if I were not ſurpriſed to find that they walked upon their feet, and fed with their mouths, like other men. I hope my vindication of the Pariſian fair will not appear to ſome too cold, nor to others too warm, when I ſay, that for gaiety, accompliſhments, grace, and *modeſty*, they are inferior to none. Their dreſs may, by ſome, be conſidered as an exception to this remark—by me it is not. I conſidered it as an affair of the *marchande des modes*, who, in her capricious lucubrations, may by chance have recollected Thompſon's—

"When unadorned is then adorned the moſt."

Kenſington, J. C. BANKS.
Jan. 10, 1801.

(To be concluded in our next.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT having pleaſed the bookſellers concerned in a NEW EDITION of POPE'S HOMER, (to which I was ſolicited by Mr. HOOD, of the Poultry, in the name of all the partners, to give my aid,) ſuddenly to impoſe terms upon which I could not go on with accuracy and ſatisfaction, after I had completed, with much care and trouble, and with difficulty of making this undertaking compatible with my other engagements, the laſt *ten* books of the ODYSSEY and the *Poſtſcript*, all of which have been printed from my *additional* notes, (beginning with the 15th book, they having been printed off ſo far before application was made to me;)—it will be right to ſtate what I have done, and what I was determined and ready to do.

What I have done, has been to reviſe the text of the TRANSLATION and *Notes*, to *add* or correct *references* to paſſages quoted, which are almoſt every where wanting, or, where inſerted, erroneous ſometimes, and that materially: to compare the *tranſlation* all along with the ORIGINAL: to quote the *original* where there are ſtriking deviations from it in the *tranſlation*, or extraordinary beauties or characteriſtic peculiarities: to *compare* the tranſlation with *other* tranſlations, particularly COWPER'S: to avail myſelf of what has appeared beſt in WAKEFIELD'S excellent notes to his edition; and where I think the true ſenſe, or beſt mode of poetic rendering, has eſcaped that admirable ſcholar and critic, to offer occaſionally a rendering of my own: noticing alſo, when they occurred, *peculiar* excellencies of the HOMER of POPE and his coadjutors.

I meant, and had been requeſted by the bookſellers, to proceed in the ſame manner with the ILIAD as had been propoſed to me. I ſtipulated for no determinate benefit, and I have not yet been reimburſed even my expences.

But the *interruption* of the undertaking is much more uneaſy to me than I am affected by any thought of thoſe pecuniary conſiderations.

I think

I think it a duty to myſelf, and to THE LITERARY WORLD, to ſtate this: and I hope that you will inſert this letter in your Magazine.

I would add, that I meditate to carry on and complete my corrections and other notes according to the original deſign; not only through the tranſlation of the ODYSSEY, but of the ILIAD alſo, and to publiſh them in a ſeparate form: and that I alſo meditate a *New Tranſlation* of HOMER into BLANK VERSE.

Bury St. Edmonds, I am, yours, &c.
23d Dec. 1800. CAPEL LOFFT.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A LETTER appeared ſome months back in your Magazine from a Staffordſhire Farmer, apparently calling on me for a reply. I ſhould have anſwered it long ſince; but a multitude of preſſing avocations engaging my whole attention, it ſlipped my memory. I requeſt that he will accept my apology; and as the buſineſs to which it relates is the buſineſs of *ſpring*, my reply comes now ſoon enough for every valuable purpoſe.

Your Correſpondent's inquiries are in conſequence of a letter of mine in your Magazine for April laſt, reſpecting an experiment, which I had tried with ſucceſs, of tranſplanting wheat. He aſks whether February be the *only proper* month for tranſplantation. I did not ſay that. February was the month in which *my* wheat was tranſplanted, and therefore the only month concerning which *I* can ſpeak *from experience;* but I have not a doubt that March or April may be as proper, eſpecially if the land is not in fit condition earlier in the ſpring. And I judge ſo, becauſe I have myſelf *ſown* wheat as late as the middle of March with full ſucceſs, and have heard of others who have put in the ſeed as late as the beginning of April, and had fine crops. If any ſeaſon is ſoon enough for ſowing, I ſhould think it muſt be ſoon enough for tranſplanting, becauſe the plants have already attained conſiderable growth.

I would always recommend to perſons who cannot afford to bear a little loſs, to try experiments (how plauſible ſoever) on a *ſmall* ſcale: if your correſpondent is of that deſcription, a ſmall experiment cannot hurt him. If he is a large farmer, I am ſure he may venture more boldly: and I ſhould adviſe him to try a ſmall plantation next ſpring, as ſoon as he can find the land in fit condition; and if that ſhould happen to be early, to try another plantation in *April*, by which he may aſcertain *to a certainty* what he wiſhes to know; and even more, for he may learn what time is the *lateſt that will do*, and may, in future years, reap a large advantage.

I think tranſplanting may be executed extenſively, by a well-contrived method. Suppoſe, for inſtance, when the land is ready for the laſt ploughing, a quantity of forward plants be ploughed up from ſome lightiſh ſoil ſown in autumn, they may then be picked out of the looſe earth by women or children, and ſet, ſtanding upright, cloſe together in a place appointed; then, when the land is to be ploughed, provide hands enough to follow the plough, and put down the plants at proper diſtances. The next turn of the plough will cover up that firſt row, and make the furrow for the ſecond; and ſo on through the field. The planters ſhould have each a little baſket to hang on the left arm with the plants; and children ſhould be conſtantly employed with other baſkets to fetch the plants from the heap. As ſoon as any one has emptied her baſket, let her give it to the child that attends her, and take the full one. In this way, with a little contrivance, they may go as faſt as the plough; and if the land be ſuch as to require or allow it, a light roller may be afterwards paſſed over it, to cloſe the earth well to the roots.

While I am on the ſubject of wheat, I am inclined to take notice of a very uſeful letter from Dr. Wilkinſon, in a late Number of your Magazine. The Doctor ſpeaks largely and particularly on the *Triticum Æſtivum*, or ſpring wheat as ſome call it, and which he thinks to be the ſame as the *Siberian wheat* mentioned by Varlo and ſome others. And he ſeems to conſider this as the fitteſt for ſpring culture.

In ſome northern parts of this iſland, where the common wheat is generally found to fail when ſown in ſpring, it may moſt probably be ſo; but I can aſſure the Doctor and the public, that I have *repeatedly* ſown both the common red or Kentiſh wheat, and the white wheat, *in the ſpring*, and had excellent crops in return.

As from Dr. Wilkinſon's account of the Triticum Æſtivum, although it has ſome good advantages attending it, it does not appear to be, on the whole, a preferable ſort; I ſhould recommend the *common ſorts* for ſpring ſowing, except when the ſowing is very late. The middle of May, which would moſt probably be much

much too late for them, appears, by that gentleman's experience, to be not too late for this ſort.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

Dec. 4, 1800. J. B. PIKE.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your Magazine for Auguſt laſt, p. 33, I made an obſervation on the uſe of the nominative caſe before the infinitive mood in the Greek language. I wiſh to ſuggeſt, that the caſe there ſpecified, namely, when the nominative, the infinitive, and the preceding verb, all reſpect the *ſame perſon*, appears to be the *only* caſe in which the *ancient* Greek writers uſed the nominative before the infinitive. Dr. Huntingford, under the following rule of his Greek ſyntax, "The infinitive mood is elegantly uſed with a nominative caſe either before or after it, particularly by the Attics," gives ſixteen examples. The firſt is rather an inſtance of the αναικολαθον. All the reſt, ſave one from Lucian, (of which, not having the connection before me, I can ſay nothing,) come under the predicament of my obſervation. I will not anſwer for the fidelity of my memory, but I recollect no indubitable inſtance in the *poets* which contradicts my remark. I heſitate, however, when I find ſuch critics as Muſgrave and Mr. Wakefield defending the nominative before the infinitive in the following paſſage of the Trach. of Sophocles, v. 585.

ὡστε μητιν εισιδων
Στερξαι γυναικα κεινος αντι σεθεν.

Muſgrave, indeed, refers to a paſſage which comes under the above deſcription, and upon that paſſage cites an inſtance from Philoſtratus *. At any rate, this paſſage of Sophocles is not deciſive, as Brunk's στερξει is ſupported by manuſcript authority.

I do not know whether any writer on the Engliſh language has traced the reſemblance between our auxiliary verb *have*, and the uſe of the Greek εχω with the aoriſt participle. In a matter known to every Greek ſcholar, I will be ſparing of quotations. Vide Eur. Troad. 1150 ενος μεν αν μοχθε σ' απαλλαξας εχω, and Ariſtoph. Eccl. 355. Ed. Brunk, In Eurip. Troad. v. 1121. for Δαναοι κτεινοντες εχθουσιν, read κτειναντες εχθουσιν, as the ſenſe requires not *interficiunt*, but *interfecerunt*.

Cheſhunt, I am, Sir, yours, &c.

Dec. 6, 1800. E. COGAN.

* He alſo refers to his note in v. 831 of the Heraclidæ of Euripides: but the inſtances quoted there make for my principle rather than againſt it, as might eaſily be ſhewn; but in theſe communications I ſhould always wiſh to ſtudy brevity.

For the Monthly Magazine.

A PEDESTRIAN TOUR *through* PART *of* DEVON.

ON Monday, June 9, 1800, at half paſt 7 o'clock, A. M. we left Plymouth, four in company, in a coach, and reached the rock on Roborough Down about nine. Here we forſook our vehicle to purſue our route on foot, as we had previouſly planned. We were all ardent for the undertaking, and formed pictures of imagination for future gratification, agreeably to our different taſtes and purſuits. The morning was rather cloudy, yet the frequent breaks of the ſun through the clouds produced a pleaſing interchange of light and ſhade; and gave a breadth to the latter very characteriſtic of the time of the day. Our road was over a down, and continued for ſome few miles amid a country, where the barrenneſs of the hedges, and the maſſy ſtones of which they were formed, ſhewed that we were to quit the more cultivated face of ſcenery, and to enter on the bleak and barren tracts of unadorned nature. Our breaſts were elated with expectation of the future, and with the pleaſures of the objects about us. The birds ſaluted us with their various melodies, and invited us to cheerfulneſs and gratitude. The ſheep ſtained with red ochre formed picturеſque groupes, or gamboled with their innocent progeny. On either hand lay a rich and beautiful country. But it is neceſſary for me to premiſe, that by *rich* I mean not to expreſs the value of the ſoil, but the pleaſure of the ſcenery. My preſent buſineſs is with the ſurface only. Taſte is contented with the variegated appearance of the barren rock, or dreary heath, and can ſelect her pleaſures from ſcenes of deſolation and mere ſuperficies. Utility, undoubtedly, claims a more important attention in life; but I muſt be here allowed to expatiate on the enjoyments of a cultivated mind, which can draw its pleaſures from ſources unknown to the illiterate and the luxurious. Taſte has this ſuperiority, that it can partake of all the pleaſures of the ſenſual in common with others, and can acquire delight from ſuch as are beyond the

the reach of unexpanded faculties. The vulgar eye ſtares, but has no ſpeculation; and ſight, in numerous inſtances, carries little information to the mind. This is one conſiderable advantage reſulting from taſte and practice in the arts of drawing and painting; that the rugged ſtump, the mantled pool, the lichened rock, which, to the common obſerver, are objects rather of diſguſt, form to the other motives of no ſmall intereſt. This obſervation may be extended to the acquiſition of all knowledge, and to every branch of experimental philoſophy. Natural hiſtory is in this reſpect, independent of its importance to ſociety, pregnant with delight.

The rock on Roborough is one of thoſe excreſcences of ſavage nature to be found in romantic countries, which appear to be the reſult of the deluge, or of ſome great convulſion of nature. To the right we had ſeveral vallies.—Meavy, crowned by the beautiful-formed mountain, called Sheep's Torr; Dewerſtone, a rock of gigantic magnitude. Of theſe Torrs (a Saxon word, ſignifying eminence) we had ſeveral in view, and not the leaſt conſpicuous the far-famed Torr of Brent, ſix miles from Taviſtock, on the craggy ſummit of which is a parochial church, in which ſervice is regularly performed every Sunday. After ſome time we obſerved the decreaſed vegetation, and the diminiſhed ſize of the foxglove *(digitalis purpureus)*, very numerous in this part of Devon, and till now of great vigour, taught us what we were ſoon to approach. The yellow finch hovered around us at every ſtep. We ſtill aſcended, till an immenſe ſpace lay before us. Diſtances, crowned with ſtupendous mountains or extenſive ſeas. Vallies, rich in woods, meadows, farms and cottages, churches, villages, and ſeats. We now entered by a gate the foreſt of Dart-moor, and, turning back once more to contemplate the charming ſcenery that we were about to quit, took leave of the gayer elegance, and, after having feaſted on the viſual treat, proceeded to explore drearineſs and ſilence. We were now like youth forſaking the flowery paths of well-known and long-tried domeſtic bliſs, to tread the more frowning, laborious, and uncertain one of manhood Like youth, too, we were equally impatient and equally ſanguine. In this reſpect only we differed—that as the expectations of youth are always diſappointed, we had no reaſon to repent of the anticipations we had formed. Every ſtep in this deſart region offered the charms of novelty; a ſpecies of enjoyment ſo calculated to cheat the impatient and ever budding hopes of man, that it commonly ſerves as the ſubſtitute for more ſubſtantial and perfect pleaſure. Lichens and other mountain plants now only ſlightly covered the rugged fragments which lay diſperſed on every ſide, or towered into awful eminence. The road was often compoſed of ſand; in ſome places rough, and, like the beaten one of life, ſometimes ſmooth and more frequently rugged. The rocks were partly granite, and glittered with mica. It was not novelty alone, however, which produced ſatisfaction. There is ſomething ſtrikingly awful in the rude and ſavage appearance of primeval and uncultivated nature. Magnitude and ſpace are principal ſources of the Sublime. It is impoſſible to view the more ſtupendous works of the Divine Hand, without feeling unuſual awe, and being inſpired with religious impreſſions. Solitude and ſilence add to the effect on the mind. In more cultivated ſpots nature is broken into little parts, and dreſſed in more ſpecious and more lively forms; but in theſe hallowed ſolitudes impreſſive grandeur gives ſolemnity to the ſoul. We are inſenſibly carried back to the commencement of time when chaos firſt ſpread into order; and as we traced backward the long ſeries of hiſtoric years the mind is elevated, and the gayer world floats like the painted bubble before the enlarged view. When mountains ſwell around and pour their torrents down into the various abyſſes of vale, when the clouds roll with extenſive and dark dignity, when a few burſting lights ſerve only as a contraſt to the depth of extenſive ſhade, when the ſenſe of altitude raiſes up the imagination to the higheſt pitch, and we perceive the ſinking world fading below, the mind muſt be inſenſible which is not impreſſed with feelings unuſually awful.—Such were ours. We felt the power of grandeur and ſpace as new mountains lifted up their heads behind thoſe which receded as we paſſed. Here ſeemed a commencement of creation. Frequently infant rills burſt into birth, and ran gladly to contribute their mite to the formation of wider ſtreams; frequently thoſe croſſed our road, which had aſſumed a more dignified character, and acquired conſequence enough to become obſtructions. Over theſe were, of courſe, formed bridges; and we ſaw ſeveral of more rude form, compoſed of maſſy ſtones, which had ſerved for the paſſage of mortals long ſunk into oblivion, before advanced art had conſtructed arches. The deſarts were, however, cheered by ſong, and every breath of air vibrated with the tuneful notes of the lark.

After a walk of twelve miles in ſuch ſcenery, we reached two bridges, where the limpid Dart had ſwollen into conſequence, but was not as yet able to view its banks nodding with woods and ſmil-

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ing with that beauty which it reflects in a more diſtant courſe of its progreſs. The Dart is a river of remarkable beauty, and poſſeſſes every picturesque charm which belongs to the Devonſhire ſtreams; ſtreams which ſeldom creep in muddy lazineſs, but run murmuring over ſands, or daſhing their foam over moſſy rocks, diſplaying every chequered pebble in their bottoms, and every ſilver-bellied trout that ſports in their cryſtal wave.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your laſt Number I obſerved a letter from an anonymous correſpondent, dated from Cambridge, on the probability and the advantages of cultivating the rice-plant in this country; and inquiring whether any attempt of the kind has hitherto been exhibited. The recommendation is certainly judicious; and, in anſwer to his inquiry, I take the liberty of ſtating that, in the courſe of the enſuing ſpring I hope to be able to point out to him a ſpot, not three-ſcore miles from this metropolis, where it will have been cultivated ſucceſsfully, and have produced a favourable harveſt. During the ſcarcity that preceded the preſent, in the year 1798, the directors of the Eaſt India Company thought the experiment of ſuch domeſtic cultivation worth attending to; and accordingly a very conſiderable portion, and of different ſpecies, (for, contrary to the opinion of botaniſts in general, it is now clearly aſcertained, that the oryza, or rice-plant, has at leaſt three or four ſpecies inſtead of one only,) was ordered from Bengal. This ſeed-rice, or, as it is termed by the natives, *paddy*, actually arrived in the ſpring of 1799, and was lodged in one of the Company's warehouſes. At this time, however, unluckily for the experiment, there was a full proſpect of a plentiful harveſt before us, which was completely realized a few months afterwards; the paddy was from time to time forgotten, and after having lain in this neglected ſtate till the approach of laſt harveſt, it was ſold, as I am informed, at a very low price, for the purpoſe of feeding poultry and other animals.

I was fortunate enough, however, about three months ago, to obtain a very ample quantity for an experiment, conſiſting of not leſs than three different ſpecies, and each ſpecies containing two diſtinct varieties. It was of the year 1798, but carefully preſerved by the gentleman who brought it over, and in very high perfection. It was obtained from the province of Napaul, on the north of Bengal, which is covered over with ſnow for a conſiderable portion of the year, and indeed for many weeks after the paddy is ſown and has begun to grow. In reality, in this quarter, it makes a very conſiderable progreſs in its vegetation underneath the ſnow, prior to its diſſolution upon the return of the hot ſeaſon; and after this event, ripens with great rapidity, and is gathered in a few weeks.

This ſpecimen, together with a detailed account of the mode of cultivation adopted in the province of Napaul, and immediately communicated by the natives, I have committed to a friend in Eſſex, on whoſe ſpirit and judgment I can fully rely for giving the experiment a fair trial; and I hope to be able to communicate to the world, in a few months, through the medium of your Journal, a happy reſult. My friend has fortunately a piece of ground upon his eſtate admirably adapted to the occaſion, conſiſting of a deep and ſwampy ſoil, only dry for a ſhort time in the middle of ſummer, and which ſeems to require no preparation againſt the time of ſowing. This we propoſe about the middle or end of March, according to the temperature of the ſeaſon; the rapid vegetation of the rice-plant, and the ſudden and conſiderable heat it requires from the moment of flowering, prohibiting an earlier attempt.

I agree with your correſpondent in a full belief that the oryza may be made to thrive in this country as well as in many parts of the Carolinas, into which it was not imported, I believe, till about a century ago; although it already forms a ſtaple food among the natives, and is daily becoming an article of moſt lucrative commerce. There is, I well know, a conſiderable degree of prejudice exiſting againſt ſuch an experiment among ourſelves, even at the preſent moment, but it is by no means ſo great as that which has been occaſionally manifeſted againſt the introduction of many other exotics of conſiderable importance, and particularly of the potatoe, which is now become a food of abſolute neceſſity, but the cultivation of which was ſo extremely derided on its firſt introduction into Great Britain about the year 1620, that it was not till nearly a century after its firſt importation that it acquired any degree of general celebrity as an eſculent.

Should the cultivation of the rice-plant ſucceed among ourſelves, it will prove equally beneficial to the planter and the public. It will produce both a larger return and a higher price than any other grain with which we are at preſent acquainted: it will flouriſh beſt in that kind of low marſh and unthrifty ſwamp which

can only, perhaps, be drained at an immenſe labour and expence; and, in its exiſtent ſtate, is only capable of procuring reeds or ſome ſpecies of the filix: and it is not likely to be injured by the common cauſes that operate in the production of a ſcanty harveſt of wheat or ſimilar grain. Added to which, it is not improbable, from the rapidity of its growth, that even a ſecond crop might be produced in any ſeaſon that gives us the unhappy proſpect preſented at the commencement of laſt ſummer.

JOHN MASON GOOD.

Caroline Place,
Guildford-ſtreet, Jan. 19, 1801.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS no perſon better qualified for the purpoſe has hitherto undertaken to extend your inſtructive views of local topography, by a ſtate of the manners and ſociety of Sunderland and its vicinage, I beg your permiſſion to draw a few of their outlines, rather with the view of exciting others to finiſh the picture, than of giving you a complete and perfect repreſentation of them myſelf.

This large and populous town, which for ſeveral years paſt has been riſing into a ſtate of reſpectability, on account of its commercial importance as connected with the coal-trade, is ſituated on the ſouth ſide of the river Wear, cloſe to its connection with the Northern ſea. This town, together with that of Biſhop Wearmouth, bordering on its weſtern extremity, and to which it is immediately attached, form a large and extenſive town of a mile and a half in length, and about a quarter of a mile in breadth. The main ſtreet, and particularly the central part of it, riſing in a conſiderable aſcent, which connects the two towns, is ſpacious, and on the whole tolerably handſome. Moſt of the other ſtreets which branch off from this, are extremely narrow and dirty. The population is uſually eſtimated at about 20,000 inhabitants, the chief part of whom are principally employed in the different branches of the coal-trade, in the ſupport of which this port maintains ſeveral hundred large, and generally well-conſtructed veſſels. The religious ſocieties, independent of the eſtabliſhment, which has a ſpacious and handſome modern church, and a commodious chapel of eaſe, excluſive of the ancient parochial church of Biſhop Wearmouth, conſiſt chiefly of Quakers, who are very numerous, a large proportion of Methodiſts in the Weſleyan connection, and other diſſenters of different denominations, who have four places of public worſhip. The accumulation of wealth, to the excluſion of nearly every other purſuit, appears to be the reigning object in view amongſt all claſſes. For, in point of literary acquirement and advancement in intellectual excellence, the ſociety here is inferior to that of almoſt every other town of equal importance in the kingdom. There is, indeed, a reading-ſociety, and ſome few very inconſiderable circulating libraries, the former of which has at preſent but very few works of any intrinſic value. Reading of all deſcriptions meets with but little encouragement--the principal ſources of enjoyment, next to the *divitiarum cupido*, being theatrical amuſements, aſſemblies, and routs, and, to the diſgrace of ſociety, that moſt barbarous and inhuman diverſion of cock-fighting ſeems to be in high eſtimation. Moſt ardently is it to be wiſhed that the legiſlature would adopt ſome effective and rigorous meaſure to prevent this and ſimilar diſgraceful and offenſive diverſions, at once ſo repugnant to the feelings of humanity, and ſo detrimental to the moral character of ſociety. The great indifference to intellectual purſuits, which has ſo long prevailed here, has, it is however to be admitted, of late in ſome meaſure abated; and a riſing ſpirit of literary emulation has been partially excited ſince the eſtabliſhment of the reading club before alluded to, under the auſpices of Dr. Pemberton, a phyſician of great and reſpectable eminence. And this ſpirit ſeems, though faintly, to be encreaſing with the exertions of ſome of the moſt active and intelligent inhabitants to promote and encourage it. As far as the moral reputation of the town is concerned, much and grateful eulogium is due to the vigorous and active exertions of that moſt able moraliſt and magiſtrate, Dr. Paley, a man whoſe truly patriotic wiſhes inceſſantly prompt him to purſue the moſt ſpirited meaſures for the improvement and benefit of the place. Some intelligent correſpondent of your excellent Miſcellany having already favoured the public with a faithful account of that ſtupendous and beautiful monument of the Britiſh arts, the celebrated iron-bridge, it would be ſuperfluous for me to repeat what has been already ſo well ſaid on the ſubject. I therefore conclude this ſhort, though, I truſt, accurate delineation of the manners and ſociety of Sunderland, with expreſſing my earneſt wiſhes that ſome more competent writer would perfect the features of what is here only pourtrayed in a few diſtinctive outlines.

Yours, &c.

Nov. 19, 1800. R. H.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AN ingenious correſpondent, in your Magazine of October, has offered ſome juſt remarks on the uſe of the article *a* or *an*, when coming before words of a particular claſs. As his opinion upon this ſubject ſo nearly coincides with what the accurate Mr. Walker has given in the principles prefixed to his Pronouncing Dictionary, I am rather ſurpriſed to find that he has made no reference to that work. Permit me, Mr. Editor, to make the following extract from the above dictionary, for the further information of ſuch of your readers as may not have conſulted it upon this ſubject *. "An ignorance of the real compoſition of *u*, and a want of knowing that it partook of the nature of a conſonant, has occaſioned a great diverſity and uncertainty in prefixing the indefinite article *an* before it. Our anceſtors, judging of its nature from its name, never ſuſpected that it was not a pure vowel, and conſtantly prefixed the article *an* before nouns beginning with this letter; as *an union*, *an uſeful book*. They were confirmed in this opinion by finding the *an* always adapted to the ſhort *u*, as *an umpire*, *an umbrella*, without ever dreaming that the ſhort *u* is a pure vowel, and eſſentially different from the long one. But the moderns, not reſting in the name of a letter, and conſulting their ears rather than their eyes, have frequently placed the *a* inſtead of *an*, before the long *u*, and we have ſeen, *a union*, *a univerſity*, *a uſeful book*, from ſome of the moſt reſpectable pens of the preſent age.

"Nor can we doubt a moment of the propriety of this orthography, when we reflect that theſe words actually begin to the ear with *y*, and might be ſpelled, *younion*, *yuniverſity*, *youſeful*, and can, therefore, no more admit of *an* before them than *year* and *youth*."

There is no doubt but this will be received, by every judicious critic, as a ſatisfactory account of the ancient uſe of *an* before words beginning with the letter *y*, and the *u* when not a *pure* vowel. it does not appear that our anceſtors paid ſo much deference to the ear, as to make an exception to a grammatical rule, ſo ſimple as that which inſtructs us always to uſe *an* before a vowel. But I think Mr. Walker has ſufficiently proved that they were at the ſame time totally ignorant that *u* was ever an *imperfect* vowel. I therefore cannot but agree with your correſpondent that the ear has, in the preſent inſtance, been very judiciouſly conſulted. With reſpect to the uſe of this article before the aſpirate *h*, I think the rule rather arbitrary, which fixes that a certain number of words, in all about twenty-two, ſhould drop the *h*, and preſerve *an* before them, like words beginning with a vowel. A perſon who has been taught to ſay *a herb*, *a honeſt*, will aſpirate the *h* in theſe words with as much eaſe as in *horſe*, *houſe*, &c. Why, therefore, except a few individual words from the force of the *h*? This is a query which I ſhould much like to ſee anſwered by ſome of your readers that may have time and inclination to conſider it. But it muſt not be concealed that Dr. Goldſmith was of a contrary opinion, and that he thought we ſhould write *an* before every word beginning with the *h*, and of courſe not aſpirate this letter at all. For in his writings we meet with "*an happy* concurrence of circumſtances:—*an handſome* fortune:—*an heart:*—*an hundred:*—*an head:*—*an handkerchief*, &c. &c." and, I believe, there is no inſtance, in the courſe of his voluminous works, where we ſhall find the article *a* before the *aſpirate h*. Now, we muſt hardly ſuppoſe that ſo accurate a writer as Goldſmith would uniformly adopt this uſe of *an*, without having ſome reaſon for ſo doing. Perhaps he was no friend to the *h*, and thought we might diſpenſe with it in pronunciation, as the Italians have thought proper nearly to baniſh it from their alphabet, they never uſing it but in three or four words, merely for the ſake of diſtinction. It ſhould alſo be remarked that ſome adjectives abſolutely require the article *an* before them, though in their correſpondent nouns the *h* is broadly aſpirated. Thus we ſay, "*an hiſtorical* work," though no grammarian would conſent to "*an hiſtory*." And in the following ſentence *, "Nor could I avoid acknowledging that *an habitual* acquaintance with miſery ſeems better than philoſophy to teach us to deſpiſe it." Here it will be readily allowed that to write *a* inſtead of *an* would cauſe a diſagreeable hiatus, and of courſe be a breach of euphony. The reaſon aſſigned for this remarkable deviation is, that the accent being on the ſecond ſyllable, and following the *h* ſo cloſely, will not allow the voice to reſt ſufficiently upon that letter to produce the aſpiration; and I think this ſatisfactorily accounts for it. I hope, Mr. Editor, you will excuſe my treſpaſſing ſo much upon your valuable work, with a ſubject, which, in the opinion of ſome, may be

* Page 3d.

* Goldſmith's Eſſays.

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deemed trifling, I ſhall therefore conclude with obſerving, that it ſtill remains for ſome able hand to give a ſatisfactory reaſon for adopting what is called the *ſilent h*, and to determine whether reaſon or analogy juſtify the preſent arbitrary uſe of it.

I am, &c. O.

Pontefract, Dec. 24, 1800.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I THINK it proper to mention a very material omiſſion in the account of the royal bounty granted at preſent to the Preſbyterian clergy in Ireland. The additional ſum of 5000l. was granted during the Weſtmoreland adminiſtration, of which 4,600l. was given to the Northern Synod, and the remainder to the Southern Aſſociation, of which, I believe, there are not more than fourteen members.

I am, &c. D.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AT the approaching ſeaſon of plumb-puddings and minced pies, ſome of your readers may perhaps not be diſpleaſed with the following particulars reſpecting that indiſpenſable ingredient in their favourite diſh—the *Corinth raiſin*, more commonly known by the corrupted appellation of *currant*. The account—which, I hope, will be duly reliſhed by every palate accuſtomed to the ſweets of old Engliſh cookery—is extracted from the remarks of a late French traveller, who enjoyed the beſt opportunities of acquiring information.

THE Corinth raiſin is the moſt conſiderable among the productions of the iſle of Zante, which, in common years, produces between nine and ten millions of pounds weight of that article. Years have been known which yielded crops of above twelve millions of pounds. It is this raiſin which furniſhes the Zantiot with the means of ſatisfying thoſe wants, for the ſupply of which Nature has ſhown herſelf not liberal in providing him. The firſt plants of this fruit were carried from Corinth to Zante about two centuries ago. No record has been preſerved, which can aſcertain the preciſe epoch, or the author of the original tranſplantation: the period here aſſigned is founded on the date of various regulations made by the Venetian Senate reſpecting the exportation of that raiſin. The Corinth grape found in Zante a ſoil at leaſt equally good as that of its native ſpot; and accordingly it throve in its new ſituation. The culture of it became gradually extended, in proportion to the increaſe of commerce: and it is a demonſtrated fact, that it is ſuſceptible of ſtill greater extenſion.

The vine which bears the Corinth grape riſes very little: it is ſupported with ſtakes. Seven or eight years muſt elapſe before it become uſefully productive: but the ſtock endures for a very conſiderable length of time; and ſeveral of the vines are to be ſeen, which are above a hundred and twenty years old. The root ſtrikes deep, and is very ſtrong: the internal part of it is of a moſt beautiful red colour *. The berries of the grape are ſmall, about the ſize of the common currant, but more cloſely cluſtered, and of a browniſh-red colour: they contain no ſtone. This fruit is extremely agreeable to eat when it is not yet perfectly ripe, its very great ſweetneſs being then corrected by a ſmall degree of acidity, like that of the common currants, which renders it delicious. It is very wholeſome, and is given to ſick perſons.

The operations uſual with reſpect to other vines are practiſed with the Corinth vine; but the latter requires more aſſiduous care. It requires to be foſtered, fed, and warmed with rich dung. During the months of September and October, the earth round each ſtock is broken up, and a ſmall hillock formed near the foot of the vine. In this ſtate it remains during December, January, and February. In March it is pruned; the ſtronger branches being preſerved, all the others, which could only draw away the nutritive juices intended for the fruit, are cut off. After this operation, the mould, which had before been piled up into hillocks, is thrown back into the holes from which it had been dug; and care is taken to render the earth as level as poſſible. In the month of May the grape begins to form; and already the huſbandman begins to receive a part of the reward of his labours in the fragrant odours exhaled from his vineyard. About the end of July, or, at lateſt, the beginning of Auguſt, the vintage commences. As ſoon as gathered, the grapes are immediately laid, cluſter by cluſter, on a level ground prepared for the pur-

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* If I were not afraid of exciting a clamour among the *amateurs* of minced-pies, I would aſk whether the root might not be more uſefully employed by our dyers than the berry by our cooks—or, at leaſt, whether the Corinth vine might not be deſerving of cultivation in this country for the ſake of the root, even though it ſhould produce no grapes worth gathering.

poſe, where they are dried by the heat of the ſun. Not more than a fortnight is required to dry them perfectly.

The iſlanders feel the greateſt anxiety during the whole time that the grapes lie thus expoſed on the floors. The ſlighteſt rain retards the drying, and ſenſibly impairs the quality of the fruit. On the firſt apparent ſymptom of wet weather, they haſte to collect the grapes into great heaps, which they cover with mats to protect them from the rain, or at leaſt to diminiſh the damage. In ſome years, above two-thirds of the crop are entirely deſtroyed by the rain: the fruit rots, and the owners are obliged to throw it away, or ſave with difficulty a ſmall portion which they give to their cattle. The Corinth of the firſt quality ought to be very dry, in which ſtate the berries reſemble grains of pepper. When the fruit is deemed to be ſufficiently dried, the berries are pulled from the ſtems, and carefully winnowed in a van, for the purpoſe of purifying them from clay and duſt. They are then put into ſacks, and carried to repoſitories called *ferraglie*, where the fruit remains in ſtore until the moment of embarkation. The *ferraglie* are lined with boards on every ſide, to protect the fruit from being injured by the damp or coldneſs of the walls. Theſe magazines have two openings—the one, a trap-door in the floor of the apartment above, the other, a door below. To the former the peaſant carries the ſacks containing the produce of his crop, which, after being weighed are emptied through the aperture. The owner of the *ferraglie* keeps an account of the quantity and quality of the fruit he receives, for which he is reſponſible. He gives to the peaſant a written acknowledgment for it, ſigned under his hand, which receipt paſſes current in trade, and is negotiable in the public market. There are great numbers of theſe magazines, the largeſt of which do not contain above three or four hundred thouſand pounds weight. At the moment when the Corinths are to be embarked, the coopers take their poſt at the door of the *ferraglie*, where, in proportion as they prepare the caſks, the fruit is thrown in, and carefully preſſed down.

The Corinth grape furniſhes likewiſe a wine which is very rich, and good for the ſtomach. The uſe of it is ſtrongly recommended by the phyſicians during the convaleſcency of their patients. That wine is not made from the freſh-gathered fruit: the grapes are firſt expoſed during three or four days to dry in the ſun, one bunch being laid over another, for the purpoſe of diminiſhing the too powerful effect of the heat. They are then carried to the preſs-room, where they lie ſome days in a heap: a third part of water is thrown on the heap, which is trampled with the feet, until reduced to a ſort of paſte. It is then laid on the preſs, and yields a thick wine of a dark colour, which clariſies itſelf in the caſks, by depoſiting its ſediment.

I am, &c. J. C.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

NOTWITHSTANDING that the ancients made uſe of three ſorts of points, or marks of pauſes, the *comma*, the *colon*, and the *period*; as has been ſhewn in my former letter, on the authority of ISIDORUS of Spain, biſhop of Seville, in his *Origines**; the very early printers ſeem to have known no other point but the *period*. Of their works, it is true I have not had an opportunity of examining many: but the oldeſt printed book in my poſſeſſion makes uſe of the *full point only*. This is PETER COMESTOR's *Hiſtoria Scholaſtica*; or, Hiſtory of the Old and New Teſtament. My copy has loſt the title page; but at the end is the following concluding note, or colophon.

1483.

Incarnationis dnice āno. MCCCCLXXXIII. preclarū hoc opus Scolaſticæ Hiſtorie. factoribus Johanne de Greningen. nec nō Heinrico de Jnguiler impreſſiorie artis magiſtris. in inclita Argentino Rō civitate poſſibili emendatione p̄ via impſſu ʒ Menſis auguſti die. XXVIII feliciter eſt conſummatum.

This book is in the old black letter, ſuch as was uſed in manuſcripts in the fourteenth and fifteenth century. It forms one moderate-ſized volume, in folio; and exhibits a ſpecimen of the early perfection of printing. Though publiſhed but little more than forty years after the invention of the art, the regularity and ſharpneſs of the type, and the clearneſs of the impreſſion, are excelled by few ſpecimens of modern exactneſs in theſe reſpects, and are ſuperior to moſt. Like many of the early printed books, it is taken off upon ſtrong and good writing paper; but of a rough texture, and void of that poliſh, which, of late, by means of hot-preſſing, has given ſuch exquiſite and finiſhed beauty, to ſome of the typographical exertions of modern artiſts.

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* Originum ſive Etymologiarum lib. I. cap. XIX. Operum p. 6. The edition which I make uſe of is that of DU BREUIL, publiſhed at Cologn in 1617, in one volume in folio.

While

While this book preſents no other point but the *period*, it abounds in abbreviations of various kinds, and often difficult to decypher; as moſt of the early-printed books do. In both theſe reſpects as well as in the form of the letter, they imitated, as I ſuppoſe, the manuſcripts from which they were copied, and of which they ſeem to have been intended for *fac-ſimiles:* ſince we are told that the firſt printers ſold their printed copies of books for real manuſcripts. And, though the deception was probably not long kept up, the form of the types, and the manner of printing, in imitation of the manuſcript writing in uſe at the time of the invention of this curious and uſeful art, ſeem, as was natural, to have continued for many years after the myſtery of it was at an end.

It is to be obſerved that, though this *one point* alone is uſed, which we now confine to note the concluſion of a *period*, or full and final pauſe of a complete ſentence; it is not, in this book, ſo reſtricted to the termination of a period, but is put in the place of all the other pauſes, as the comma, the ſemicolon, and the colon; and even ſometimes in places where there are properly no pauſes at all: but that the beginning of every period is invariably diſtinguiſhed by a capital letter.

Beſides the ſimple point, the hyphen at the end of a line, when a word is divided, and a part of it carried on to the beginning of the next line, which is marked by two ſmall ſtrokes drawn obliquely upwards, from the left hand to the right, thus =; the numberleſs contractions; and the note of interrogation, which occurs not unfrequently; I have not been able to diſcover, in the whole book, a ſingle point or mark of any kind: no note of admiration; no parentheſis, crotchet, ſection, paragraph, or aſteriſm; though moſt of theſe marks occur in books printed in the very beginning of the ſixteenth century, and ſome of thoſe abound even in profuſion.

It is to be obſerved alſo, that the *points* are not round, but in the form of a ſquare or diamond, either with rectilinear or concave ſides, thus ,, or thus •; and reſting upon one of the points; a form which continued more or leſs in uſe till late in the ſixteenth century.

The following extract, in which I have left out the contractions; but have ſtrictly obſerved the uſe of the capital letters, retained the peculiarities of the ſpelling, and exactly copied the punctuation; may ſerve as a ſufficient ſpecimen of the latter.

Prohe. in ſcolas. hiſtoriam.

Reverendo patri ac domino ſuo guilhelmo. dei gratia ſenonenſi archiēpiſco. Petrus ſervus chriſti preſbiter trecenſis. Vitam bonam et exitum beatum. Cauſa ſuſcepti laboris fuit inſtans petitio ſociorum. Qui cum hiſtoriam ſacre ſcripture in ſerie & gloſis diffuſam lectitarent. brevem nimis & inexpoſitam. opus aggredi me compulerunt. ad quod pro veritate hiſtorie conſequenda recurrerent. In quo ſic animus ſtilo imperavit. ut a dictis patrum non recederem. Licet novitas favorabilis ſit & mulcens aures. Porro a coſmographia Moyſi inchoans. rivulum hiſtoricum deduxi uſque ad aſcenſionem ſalvatoris. pelagus myſteriorum peritioribus relinquens. in quibus et vetera proſequi. & nova cudere licet. De hiſtoriis quoque ethnicorum quedam incidentia pro ratione temporum inſerui. inſtar rivuli qui ſecus alveum diverticula que invenerit replens. preterfluere tamen non ceſſat. Veruntamen quia ſtilo rudi opus eſt lima. vobis pater inclite limam reſervavi. ut huic operi deo volente & correctio veſtra ſplendorem. et auctoritas prebeat perhennitatem.

1491.

Of the execution of the next book which is to paſs under review, in our inquiry into the progreſs of punctuation, I cannot ſay ſo much as of the preceding. The paper is ſtrong, but coarſe; the types are ill formed, and the impreſſion is far from being neatly taken off: but it adds one to the number of points, and exhibits the *colon* as well as the period. It is an edition of the works of Virgil, publiſhed at Venice, of the date of 1491. The title-page is wanting; and there is no notice of the printer, or of the year when it was printed, at the end of the work: but the following title, which I ſhall exactly copy, is prefixed to the Bucolics:

Pu. Vergilii Maronis Mantuani Vatis Opera cū comētariis Servii Mauri Honorāti Grāmatici: Aelii Donati: Chriſtophori Landini: Antonii Mancinelli: & Domitii Chalderini.—And at the end of the Georgics is the following notice:—P. Vergilii Maronis Bucolicorum ac Georgicor libri cum Comentariis Servii mauri honeſti grammatici Chriſtophori Landini & Antonii Manſinelli Venetiis per Philipum pintium Impreſſi Anno incarnationis Domini M.CCCC.XCI. die. xxviii. Decembris.

The book is printed in one volume, in folio; and the letters are of the rude, old, Roman form.

I might make many remarks relative to the peculiarities of the printing, but ſhall only note that blank ſpaces are left, not only at the beginning of all great diviſions of the work, for illuminated initials; but in the commentaries, for Greek quotations; none of which have been filled up.

Beſides

Beſides the two points, the *colon* and *period*, there are no other marks, but of the note of interrogation, and of contractions; the latter of which are numerous. I ſhall only ſpecify one mark of contraction, which is very common in this, and all the early-printed books: it ſomewhat reſembles the Arabian figure for the number three, thus ʒ; and is very generally put for the *ue* of the conjunction *que*, as qʒ, which was afterwards altered from q;: it is often made alſo to ſupply the place of a terminating *m*, as etiaʒ for *etiam*, quidʒ for *quidem*, grandineʒ for *grandinem*; and ſtands occaſionally for a contraction of ſome other terminations, as qʒ for *quam*, ſʒ for *ſed*, and ſcʒ for *ſcilicet*.

The only two points introduced, are ſparingly and incorrectly uſed. The *colon* ſtands ſometimes in the place of a comma, ſometimes of a period, and ſometimes of an interrogation.

1500.

In the laſt year of the fifteenth century, in an edition of TULLY's Offices, his books on Friendſhip and Old Age, and his Paradoxes, printed together in one volume, in quarto, with numerous notes, the only points or pauſes which are commonly and undoubtedly met with, are *colons*, and *periods*; the former of which anſwer for all intermediate pauſes, which indeed are very frequently not marked at all; and the latter are placed as the concluſion of the ſentences.

There are alſo parentheſes (); colons inſtead of parentheſes; hyphens =; paragraphs ¶, which I here meet with for the firſt time: ſometimes notes of interrogation; and innumerable, as well as exceſſive, contractions, among which, beſides qʒ for *que*, are to be found ſʒ for *ſed*, qʒ for *quam*, and naʒ for *nam*.

To the pauſes, perhaps, I ought to have added the *comma*; ſince juſt at the end of the Paradoxes, but not before, I find a few oblique ſtrokes, ſuch as were afterwards uſed for *commas*; but, though they ſometimes appear where commas would be proper, at other times they ſeem to be inſerted as if by accident, and without any apparent deſign. And as they are only introduced in the few laſt pages, chiefly in the laſt paradox; and then irregularly, uncertainly, and with no apparent plan or purpoſe; ſo that it ſeems as if the printer had inſerted them by miſtake; or, having juſt learned that ſuch a mark was come into uſe, and, wiſhing not to be the laſt to adopt an improvement in the art, had introduced a few of them at a venture, as a ſpecimen of a mark of which he did not underſtand the meaning; they do not ſeem to have a juſt claim to be enumerated among the points employed in this book.

My copy wants the title page; but at the end I find.—

M. T. C. de officiis: Amicitia: Senectute: & Paradoxis: cum exactiſſima explicatione Petri Marſi: nec non in de officiis familiariſſima expoſitione Jodoci Badii finit feliciter. Anno dñi. M.cccccc. die vero tertia Decembris.

It is well printed in the old black letter. The manner of pointing may be ſeen in the following extract from the begining of the firſt book of the Offices.

Quanquam te Marce fili annum jam audientem Cratippum idque Athenis abundare oportet preceptis inſtitutiſque philoſophie: propter ſummam. & doctoris auctoritatem & urbis: quoruʒ alter te ſcientia augere poſſit: altera exemplis: tamen ut ipſe ad meam utilitatem ſemper cum grecis latina conjunxi: neqʒ id in philoſophia ſolum: ſed etiam in dicendi exercitatione feci: idem tibi cenſeo faciendum: ut par ſis in utriuſqʒ orationis facultates. Quam quidʒ ad rem nos (ut videmur) magnum adjumentum attulimus hominibus noſtris: ut non modo grecarum literarum rudes: ſʒ etiam docti aliquantum ſe arbitrantur adeptos: & ad dicendum & ad judicanduʒ.

Theſe are all the books printed in the fifteenth century which I have examined: in which I have no where found any other points, for making the pauſes, but the *colon*, and the full point, or *period*; excepting a few oblique daſhes, = apparently in the place of commas, as already noticed, at the concluſion of the juſt mentioned edition of CICERO; the printing of which was finiſhed on the third of December, in the laſt year of this century.

Here I conclude this long epiſtle. In my next I ſhall trace the progreſs of punctuation in the ſixteenth century, till the firſt appearance, which I ſhall be able to diſcover, of that very convenient point the *ſemicolon*.

I am, &c.

Dec. 4, 1800. BIBLICUS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT *of* NEWSPAPERS *publiſhed in* POLAND, *ſince the Partition in* 1795.

IN the year 1794, two newſpapers in the Poliſh, two in the French, and one in the German language were yet publiſhed at Warſaw. But on the diſſolution of the republic of Poland, a total change enſued with reſpect to political journals; and hardly any thing re-

mains for us to do, but to give an account of the ſucceeding fortunes of their editors.

The writers and proprietors of the *Gazetta narodowa y obca*, in which conciſeneſs was joined to force and elegance of expreſſion, were all three deputies to the diet, and took an active part in the public affairs of their country. This national journal was annihilated by the final partition of Poland. One of the editors, *Thaddeus Moſtowſky*, caſtellan of Razions, whom the Confederation of Targowitz had removed from his ſphere, again appeared on the political ſcene of action, when Koſciuſko was choſen commander in chief by the nation, in their laſt ſtruggle for independence. Moſtowſky was appointed a member of the council in Warſaw, and of its committee for foreign affairs: ſoon after the capture of Praga, he was conducted to Peterſburg, and there ſuffered a rigid impriſonment till the acceſſion of Paul III. to the Ruſſian throne; when he was liberated at the ſame time with Koſciuſko: and he has ſince reſided in his magnificent houſe at Warſaw, free from the cares and toils of the journaliſt and ſtateſman.

——— *Niemcewicz*, the Poliſh Shakeſpear, was a man of no property, and every where attended Koſciuſko. When that general was commander in chief, he was with him as ſecretary. He was likewiſe impriſoned at Peterſburg; and ſet at liberty again along with Koſciuſko, whom he accompanied to America.

——— *Weiſſenhoff*, the third proprietor of the above-named newſpaper, reſided during the time of the Confederation of Targowicz, under another name, at Zurich, and from time to time made excurſions into other parts of Switzerland. He lived entirely for the ſciences; during the laſt convulſions of expiring Poland, he however took ſome active part in politics. At preſent he is in Dreſden.

Baron —— *de Glave-Kobielſky*, who eſtabliſhed and was proprietor of the *Gazetta de Varſovie*, was in Holland during the inſurrection under Koſciuſko; having been ſent thither with a commiſſion from the court of Peterſburg. On the partition of Poland, the part where his eſtates lay was allotted to Auſtria; and he himſelf entered into the ſervice of the emperor. The fate of the different conductors of his newſpaper was ſtill more ſingular.—*Mehée de la Touch* is ſtill in France a zealous revolutioniſt; the ſame whom the journals in the pay of the Directory, often depictured with the blackeſt colour.—*Tombeur* accepted, during the Confederation of Targowicz, the place of tutor to the children of a rich Poliſh nobleman, by which he ſecured to himſelf and family a tranquil retreat in the country.—*Fauvelet de Bourienne*, on quitting Kobielſky's newſpaper-office, received an appointment in the department for foreign affairs at Paris, and was Secretary of Legation at Stuttgard, till the dethronement of Louis XVI.; afterwards ſecretary to Bonaparte, with whom he was in Italy, at Raſtadt, and likewiſe in Egypt. Bonaparte admitted him into the number of ſelect friends, with whom he returned to France.—As for *Pinabel de Verriere*, another of the writers in Kobielſky's gazette, he has been appointed profeſſor of the French language at Wilna.

During the inſurrection under Koſciuſko, ſeveral new political journals appeared at Warſaw;—the natural conſequence of a governments' verging towards democracy. None of theſe journals, however, ſurvived the final defeat of Koſciuſko. They deſerved to be preſerved, as their contents may ſerve to throw light on the hiſtory of that period.

The former *Gazetta Warſzawſka*, whoſe editor, ——— *Luxina*, is ſince dead, continues however to be publiſhed under the protection of the King of Pruſſia, in large quarto, with the paginal numbers running on, and many appendices. The revolutions of ſtates have little influence on newſpapers which are *nothing but newſpapers:* the ſtorm is deſtructive only to ſuch as are made the engines of party to influence the public opinion. This newſpaper, indeed, ſometimes inclined to the French party, and even gave occaſion to complaints from the ſtates of Gallicia, on account of the calumnies publiſhed in it againſt the brave armies of Auſtria. And its incorrigibility in this ſingle point cauſed it to be prohibited in the Emperor's dominions.

At the ſame time with the juſt-mentioned, a German newſpaper was likewiſe printed: but the period of its exiſtence was very ſhort.

A third newſpaper, publiſhed at Warſaw, in ſmall folio, ſeems to be the ſucceſſor of the *Gazetta Narodowa*. Its title is, *Gazetta Korreſpondenta Warſzawſkiego i zagranicznego (we Wtorek). fol.*; and is mentioned, among others, in the Pruſſian Court Calendar for 1799, p. 172.

At Poſen, the bookſeller *Decker* began to publiſh, in 1797, the *South Pruſſian Newſpaper*, and a *Gazetta Poludniowe Pruſka*, in large quarto. At Danzig, the

Journal

Journal of Danzig is ſtill continued; and at Thorn, the *German Political, Literary, and Economical Journal of Thorn.*

In Cracaw two newſpapers have been eſtabliſhed ſince the change of government, viz. the German *Cracaw Newſpaper*, and the Poliſh *Gazetta Krakowſka.*

Attempts have at different times been made to eſtabliſh a newſpaper in the Poliſh and the German language at Lemberg: but neither of them exiſted long. This want of ſucceſs is probably owing to the ſituation of that city. The part of Gallicia which lies to the eaſt of Lemberg, is inhabited by peaceable landowners, among whom there is not a ſufficient number of newſmongers and politicians to ſupport a newſpaper. The parts to the weſt of Lemberg formerly received the news by the Warſaw and French newſpapers, and ſtill receive by the Vienna, Cracaw, and Hamburg journals, which are there circulated, by the *Mercure univerſel de Ratiſbonne*, and the *Journal de Francfort*, moſt articles of intelligence four or five days earlier than it is poſſible to obtain them if they went to, and then came back again from, Lemberg. That city, therefore, has now no other public paper but an Advertiſer or Intelligencer, filled with advertiſements, edicts of the government, affairs of police, &c.

In the Emperor of Ruſſia's ſhare of Poland, not a ſingle newſpaper is printed: they there read the Peterſburg newſpapers, as in the Pruſſian diviſion they do thoſe of Berlin.

For the Monthly Magazine.

On LAING'S DISSERTATION *on the* POEMS *of* OSSIAN.

TO the ſecond volume of that profound and elegant work, the Hiſtory of Scotland, by Malcolm Laing, eſq. a Diſſertation on Oſſian's Poems is annexed, which has excited very general attention in Scotland. Enquiries are again renewed in the Highlands, to diſcover manuſcripts, or to collect atteſtations in ſupport of their authenticity; and the poems in Earſe, ſent by Mr. Macpherſon's friend to whom they were entruſted, are now in Edinburgh. In the controverſy between Clerk and Shaw, facts were oppoſed to facts, and aſſertions to aſſertions. But the ſubject is now in other hands; and he who enters the liſts againſt Mr. Laing muſt bring with him no common ſhare of critical acumen, learning, and taſte. The controverſy will probably extend to Germany, where the Poems of Oſſian have found many admirers and imitators, and a tranſlation of the diſſertation is ſaid to be getting ready for the preſs at Hamburgh.

It would occupy too much of your Magazine, to convey but an imperfect idea of the merit of this criticiſm, were I to attempt an outline. The general heads of the detections are reduced to theſe. 1ſt. The Roman Hiſtory of Britain:—2d. The middle ages:—3d. Traditions:—4th. The manners and cuſtoms of the times:—5th. The real origin of the poems:—6th. Imitations of the ancient and modern poems:—7th. The pretended originals:—8th. Macpherſon's avowal of the whole impoſition.

The moſt ſingular diſcovery is under the head of the Origin of the Poems: Macpherſon wrote and publiſhed an epic poem in verſe, the *Highlander*, two years before the fragments appeared, and four years before the production of *Fingal.* The outlines of the plot of theſe two epic poems are ſimilar, but the time of the Highlander, in the tenth century, is changed to the third in Fingal. The ſame imagery, and even the ſame incidents, abound in both.

Malvina's dream in Earſe, publiſhed as a ſpecimen of the original, is very clearly proved to be tranſlated from the Engliſh. But to complete the detection Mr. L. has examined the famous "Red Book of Clan Ronald," which was roundly aſſerted to contain the originals, and which was ſo long kept up by Macpherſon himſelf. This book proves to be a collection of ſongs, Engliſh and Earſe, written in 1726, none of which relate to Oſſian, collected by MacVurich, the bard of Clan Ronald. It may be an amuſement to ſome of your political readers to enlarge the liſt of imitations given us in the Diſſertation.

I am, &c.

Dec. 16, 1800. A. Z.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS I was the other day in a large company where it was aſſerted, that the ſituation of the poor was not ſo bad as was by ſome maliciouſly and jacobinically repreſented, I ſhall beg leave, for the information of thoſe who are either purpoſely or inconſiderately ignorant of the ſtate of the greater part of the community in large towns, to lay before them a plain ſtatement of facts.

I was

I was made acquainted with certain objects of diſtreſs, by a young man, who ſaid, that his buſineſs every Sunday was going about inſpecting the ſtate of the lower poor in the city of Briſtol; he informed me that a number of young men ſome years ago had entered into a reſolution to viſit the poor every Sunday, to pray with them, and to adminiſter all the comfort that prayer and ſpiritual converſation could afford; but they ſoon found that, however ſatisfactory ſuch mental food might be to thoſe who were in affluence, yet it was but cold comfort to the man whoſe belly was craving for a more ſubſtantial meal. They found, that when the fleſh is weak, the ſpirit is weak likewiſe. To ſtrengthen the one they muſt repleniſh the other;—the circumſtances were confined, and however ſtrongly they had the will, they had not the means of doing good. They formed themſelves into a ſociety called the Stranger's Friend Society—and raiſed a ſmall ſum by yearly contributions; the ſociety has exiſted ſince the year 1786; during a period of fourteen years, the conductors of the inſtitution have been unceaſing in their exertions for the good of their fellow creatures. The whole of the money which they have received does not amount to 320l. but with this ſmall ſum they have done actions which might make more opulent ſocieties "hide their diminiſhed heads."

They know by whom the money is laid out, and on what objects; they are not intimidated by the fear of infection, nor are they diſguſted by the horrid ſcenes of wretchedneſs to which they are witneſs. They boldly purſue the good end in view, the greateſt of all mortal objects, the comfort, conſolation, and relief of human creatures in diſtreſs. And may they in ſome meaſure ſucceed; may their powers of doing good increaſe! their will cannot: may they meet that reward their attempts ſo well merit, the gratitude, and in ſome caſes the increaſed comforts of the poor, and the invaluable feeling of ſelf-approbation. The young men, called viſitors, meet every Sunday morning at ſix o'clock, ſummer and winter, and, having arranged their plans, they ſally forth, and each takes that part of the city which is allotted to him; and they have books in which they keep accounts of all whom they viſit.

As I was informed by one of the viſitors of ſome families in diſtreſs, I will ſtate to you what I ſaw.—I was firſt directed to a part of the town called Lewin's Mead; it is a very narrow, cloſe, dirty part of the town. I was directed to a ſmall huckſters ſhop; I went through the ſhop to a ſmall parlour beyond, and perceived a place between two walls where I concluded there was a ſtair-caſe, for it was ſo dark that you could not ſee a ſtep. With ſome difficulty I groped my way up three pair of ſtairs. My conductreſs, to whom the houſe belonged, at laſt knocked at a low ſhattered door; there was no anſwer; ſhe knocked again, and was anſwered by a groan—ſhe then opened the door, and I beheld, lying on a dirty old ragged thing, which might once have been called a blanket, an old woman, her hands claſped, her face convulſed, and endeavouring to ſpeak; beſide her was a boy about eight years old, as pale as death, ill in the ſame bed of the ſame putrid fever; on the window-ſtool lay a child about two months old, wrapt up in an old great coat. There was no creature in the room that could ſtir. After ſome difficulty the woman was able to tell me that her daughter, a girl about fourteen, had gone out a few moments before to ſee her father, who was ill of the ſame fever, and had got into the infirmary. He was a maſon's labourer, he earned about eight ſhillings a week. The woman had been lying this way for nine weeks, and the boy had been ſeized ſoon after. They had had no aſſiſtance of any ſort the whole of that time! the man had applied to the pariſh-officers, but in vain. An apothecary was ſent for, but, horrid to relate! both huſband and wife died, and theſe three children were left in the ſame room with the unburied putrifying body of their dead mother for ſome days, till the pariſh officers choſe to give directions for its burial. The next family I went to ſee conſiſted of a man, his wife, and ſix children; he was a maſon's labourer, and earned, with the work of his boy, about fifteen ſhillings a week. The eldeſt girl was firſt ſeized with the fever, and continued ill three weeks; after her the reſt of the family were all ill; and, when I ſaw them, they had been ill for eight weeks. The principal evil they then ſuffered (and what can be a greater?) was want of food, and the very idea of meat, or of ſomething nouriſhing, ſeemed to infuſe new life and ſpirits into the whole family. Upon the bed lay a woman and a young child: this woman, who lodged in a different part of the houſe, waited upon the girl during her illneſs; the perſon who owned the houſe took ſome affront at this, and turned her out of her room. She was obliged to lie on the floor of the room belonging to this ſick family; ſhe caught the fever, and had been ill of it three weeks. Who can imagine the ſituation

of the poor in ſickneſs? none but they who have been eye-witneſſes of their miſery. I was next conducted to a part of the city called Radcliffe Backs—I went through a long narrow paſſage, on each ſide of which appeared now and then an old door or a decayed ſtair caſe; up one of theſe I endeavoured to climb; I got up one flight, and called. No ſound was to be heard—I looked through the crevices of the old doors, and I thought I could perceive nothing but uninhabited old ſtore-rooms—I called again. I heard a feeble female voice cry, "Who's there?" I aſcended, and I beheld an old woman, covered with old dirty rags, leaning againſt an half opened door—I went on, and the old woman, than whom no Sybil could be uglier, ſtaggered back into a garret eight feet ſquare—ſhe ſtaggered in ſuch a manner that I at firſt ſuppoſed ſhe had contrived to get ſome ſpirits with which ſhe had been endeavouring to forget her wretched ſituation; but I was ſoon convinced of my error, and I found that ſhe was ſo debilitated that ſhe could ſcarcely ſpeak or move. On a bedſtead which was covered with old rotten carpets, lay a man on his belly, his head reſting on his hands, which were claſped as if he was in agony: in the bed lay a girl ten years old, in the height of the fever; her ſkin was burning hot, and her pulſe above 120. I immediately opened the window, and poured ſome oil of vitriol upon ſome common ſalt; the marine acid fumes which aroſe, had a wonderful effect in clearing the room of noxious particles. I deſired the old woman, whom the freſh air had to a certain degree recovered, to wet the girl's breaſt and arms with cold water:—this had not been done five minutes, before the girl turned round and cried out, "More water, mother, more water, its very pleaſant, I am much better!"—I mention this as an inſtance of the beneficial effect ariſing from the uſe of cold air and cold water in the hot and *dry* ſtate of fevers; and in ſome meaſure to counteract the fatal prejudice, "that people ſhould be kept hot in fevers." The old woman told me that her huſband, who was a maſon's labourer, earned nine ſhillings a week; that ſhe, her girl, and huſband had been ill for ſix weeks, and during that time they did not want any thing to eat, but now indeed they were very weak, and ſcarcely able to move for want of food. When I gave her ſomething, and deſired her to get ſome meat, and to make ſome good broth, her countenance brightened up, ſhe appeared to be quite reanimated, and ſhe joyfully ſaid—"Yes, we'll make it very comfortable, and we'll put a few turnips into it." Theſe are a few inſtances out of a hundred that I could relate; but theſe few are ſufficient to ſhew what is the real ſituation of the poor in large towns. Might it not be worth the while of the viſitors of the Stranger's Friends Society to publiſh their journals, with accounts of the different families they viſit, by which we may form more accurate eſtimates of the diſeaſes, wants, and conſequently of the morals of the poor?

I am, &c.

Briſtol, Nov. 1800. L. E.

For the Monthly Magazine.

Concerning the WRITINGS *and* READINGS *of* JUDE.

ATTEMPTS have lately been made by ſome theologiſts to hitch the book of Eſdras into further repute; apparently becauſe it offers freſh reſources for thoſe who practice divination by interpreting Scripture. In order to precaution the public againſt a growing pernicious and degrading credulity, it may be worth while to inveſtigate the origin of this work, and to indicate the events to which it really refers. Some notices of connected literature may conveniently be appended.

I. The apocryphal Eſdras certainly exiſted before Joſephus wrote: for he makes great uſe of it in the eleventh book of the Jewiſh Antiquities; names out of it Rathumus, and other perſons not mentioned in the canonical Ezra; and borrows from it the account of Zorobabel's winning the prize of eloquence in a conteſt before Darius.

Joſephus was collecting the authorities for his hiſtory under Titus, who preſented to him the manuſcripts found in the temple of Jeruſalem. Eſdras, therefore, was already in circulation in the eightieth year of the Chriſtian æra, and is, no doubt, prior to any of the goſpels, with none of which Joſephus appears to have been at all acquainted.

The foregoing obſervations apply only to the firſt book, which has been quoted by Athanaſius, Auguſtin, and Ambroſe, and is plainly one of thoſe Greek legendary modifications, or refaccimentos, of Hebrew claſſics (like the Jeremiah quoted in Matthew) which were drawn up at Alexandria, under the Ptolemies, for the inſtruction of Egyptian Jews.

This book is rightly arranged among the apocryphal ſcriptures of the Jews.

II. Of the ſecond book of Eſdras no Hebrew, nor even a Greek, original has been

been diſcovered: yet the Latin text ſeems to be a verſion. It contains ſeveral alluſions to the Apocalypſe, and was conſequently written after it. One hardly knows when, or how, or why it has acquired a ſort of ſacred authority: unleſs Jerom's equal * diſlike of the two books was underſtood to attribute equal authority. The light which eccleſiaſtical hiſtory does not throw on the origin of the ſecond book of Eſdras, muſt be elicited from internal evidence,

The key of the ſanctuary, as the author himſelf obſerves, is to be found in the twelfth chapter. An apocalyptic hiſtory of the Roman empire is there given. It is deſcribed as a kingdom (v. 13.) mightier than its predeceſſors; and governed by twelve Cæſars in ſucceſſion (v. 14.), of whom the ſecond (v. 15.), Auguſtus, outreigned the others. After the Cæſarean dynaſty ariſe eight other kings (v. 20.) Nerva, Trajan, Hadrian, the two Antonines, Commodus, Pertinax, and Didius Julianus. Laſtly appear two feathers (v. 29.), the two generals Septimius Severus and Peſcennius Niger, which aſpire to become heads of the eagle, that is, maſters of the Roman empire. To Peſcennius Niger, who is alſo deſcribed as the lion, and the anointed, and the deliverer of the people, is indirectly but erroneouſly (v. 34.) propheſied a ſucceſsful termination of the ſtruggle. The book therefore originates with one of his adherents.

The deaths of Pertinax and Didius Julianus by the ſword (v. 27.) were already known, whereas the ill-ſucceſs of Peſcennius was not yet known to this writer: it follows that he compoſed about the year 195, during the interval after the uſurpation of Septimius Severus, and before the defeat and death of Niger. The author of the ſecond book of Eſdras, therefore, was writing about thirty years later than the author of the Apocalypſe (M. M. X. 410.) wrote.

The people of Antioch, and the Chriſtian intereſt throughout the Eaſt, were as eager in the recognition of Peſcennius Niger, as they had been in that of Avidius Caſſius. So powerful a party could not but ſtimulate into exiſtence many an embryo Conſtantine; and occaſion ſucceſſive attempts to change the eſtabliſhed religion and attract the ſeat of government. At Antioch then, and among the Syrian Chriſtians, muſt be ſought the author of the ſecond book of Eſdras. Now Euſebius (VI. 6.) mentions one Jude, as having compoſed a paraphraſe of the ſeventy weeks of Daniel, which extended the prophecy to the tenth year of Severus. Such a man is peculiarly likely to have compoſed the ſecond book of Eſdras; if itſelf be not the very work alluded to by Euſebius, then current under ſome different title. The millenarian doctrines of an imminent palingeneſy, and of the ſpeedy coming of Antichriſt, are by Euſebius attributed to Jude: and theſe opinions, in fact, prevail throughout the fifteenth, ſixteenth, and ſeventeenth chapters of the pſeudo-Eſdras. The Jude of Euſebius was a Chriſtian; and many Chriſtian notions diſtinctly preſent themſelves in this book, in the ſecond chapter (v. 45—47.), in the ſeventh chapter (v. 28—29.), in the thirteenth chapter (v. 32—43.), and elſewhere. The very ſame uncommon character of idea pervades alſo a General Epiſtle preſerved in the Chriſtian canon: it is reaſonable to aſcribe both works to one and the ſame Jude. The Jude of Euſebius brought on the Chriſtian church a formidable perſecution from Severus: his connection with Peſcennius Niger can alone account for ſuch a charge.

During the perſecution of Severus it probably became expedient to deſtroy the extant copies of the pſeudo-Eſdras: and hence the loſs of the Greek text. A tranſlation may have been conveyed with deſigned celerity to the Latin churches, where, as it excited no ſedition, it will have provoked no reſearch; accordingly this remains. It ſhould be arranged with the General Epiſtle, among the apocryphal ſcriptures of the Chriſtians,

III. Two legendary books are quoted with confidence by Jude: the Reception of Moſes (v. 9.), and (v. 14.) the book of Enoch: Origen too has mentioned them: and they had, no doubt, great influence on the religious opinions of that age.

Of the Reception of Moſes (Ἀναλήψις Μωσεως) the original has not been preſerved: but a modern rabbinical refaccimento, entitled *Fetirath Moſhe*, which quotes the Talmud and Abeneſra, has been edited by Wolf in his *Bibliotheca Rabbinica*, and by Gaulmyn in his *De vita et morte Moſis*. The ſubſtance of the legend is this.

Moſes, unwilling to die, endeavours to prevail on Jehova to admit him into Paleſtine. Jehova urges the ſin of Adam; Moſes pleads his own merit as a title to exception. Samael, the angel of death, rejoices in the greatneſs of his victim:

* Nec apocryphorum tertii et quarti libri ſomniis delectemur; quia et apud Hebræos Eſdræ Nehemiæque ſermones in unum volumen coarctantur.

Hieronymus in Epiſt. ad Domnionem,

and Michael reproaches him, ſaying, "God rebuke thee, that when I mourn thou laugheſt." Moſes applies to the creatures of the air, earth, and waters, to pray for him, but in vain. Joſhua offers to pray for him; but Samael cloſes his mouth. The elders of the people offer to pray for him; but 184,000 devils, imitating Samael, hold cloſe the mouths of the people. Jehova commands Gabriel to fetch the ſoul of Moſes; but he makes excuſes: Michael is likewiſe ordered; but he too apologiſes: and then Zinghiel. At length Samael undertakes the office; but, on beholding the beams of Moſes countenance, he is terrified and withdraws. At laſt Jehova himſelf comes, and Moſes gives up the ghoſt. Zinghiel, Gabriel, and Michael bury the body.

Of the book of Enoch again the original has not been preſerved. It was ſuppoſed utterly to have periſhed; until the Capuchin miſſionary, Gilles de Loche, informed Piereſc that the Abyſſinians had the book of Enoch. A pretended copy of it was brought to Europe, and examined by Ludolf, the father of Æthiopic literature; but he announced it as containing only the viſions of a monk, Behaila Michael. It was reſerved for Mr. Bruce (vol. 1. p. 489.) to aſcertain that the book of Enoch is contained in the Abyſſinian canon of Scripture, and arranged next the book of Job, and to bring three copies of it into Europe. One was placed at Paris in the Royal Library, another at Oxford in the Bodleian Library, and the third, which is part of a complete copy of the Abyſſinian canon, in London.

In 1773, C. G. Woide, who publiſhed at Oxford a Coptic Dictionary and Grammar, viſited Paris, and took a copy of the French manuſcript of Enoch. Some paſſages were by him tranſlated into Latin, and circulated among his correſpondents, Michaelis and Capperonier (ſee Buhle's Correſpondence of Michaelis, Göttingen, 1794.). Theſe tranſlated extracts have ſince been corrected and augmented by M. de Sacy (to whoſe far-darting erudition every thing difficult is eaſy) and publiſhed at Paris under the title *Notice du livre d'Enoch.* From his Latin is derived the following Engliſh abridgment:

Out of the Firſt Chapter.

The ſaying of Enoch, when he bleſſed the righteous who ſhall be choſen on the day of judgment, when the ungodly are driven out.

Enoch, a righteous man, who came from the Lord, at the time when his eyes were opened, ſpake and ſaid, I ſaw the viſion of the Holy One, who is in heaven, whom angels ſhowed unto me, from whom I heard all. And I knew that what I ſaw ſhould not come to paſs in this generation: but in the generation which is to come, when the ſcattered ſhall be gathered together. I ſpake about the elect with the Holy One, who came out of his tabernacle, the antient of days, and ſtood on Mount Sinai, and was made manifeſt in the ſtrength of his might from heaven. And all were afraid, even the watchers of the hoſt; and fear and trembling came upon them to the ends of the earth. The high mountains quaked: and the hills melted like honeycomb in the ſummer-noon; and the earth ſunk into the old ſilence, and all that wandered on it periſhed. And there was judgment over the juſt and the unjuſt: mercy for the juſt who ſhall be God's, and happy, and bleſſed; and the light of the Lord ſhall ſhine upon them: but he ſhall come with the myriads of his ſaints to execute doom upon the wicked; and to deſtroy all fleſh that hath worked ſin and iniquity.

2. All who are in the heavens know their work. The lights on high do not change their ways: but every one riſes and ſets in its ſeaſon, obeying the command of him who beholds from above the earth and all that is thereon, from the beginning to the end, whoſe ſaying changeth not, whoſe commandment endureth winter and ſummer; in the day of waters and dewy clouds, and when rains reſt upon the whole world.

6. In thoſe days the ſons of men were multiplied, and fair daughters were born to them. And the angels, the ſons of heaven, ſaw them and luſted after them. And they ſaid one to another, "Let us chooſe ourſelves wives of the daughters of men, and go in unto them, and have children. And Samyaza, their prince ſaid, I fear ye will not long be ſo minded; I only ſhall have done this deed, and ſhall be puniſhed alone. And they ſaid, Let us all ſwear to abide by this counſel. And they all ſwore with imprecation. And the two hundred who had ſworn went down upon Ardis, which is the ſummit of Armon (Haram * *anathema*), ſo called be-

* In the Syriac chronicle of Gregory Bar-Hebræus (p. 3.) are theſe words. *Tempore Sethi, quando filii ejus beatam vitam paradiſi recordati ſunt, in montem Hermon ſeceſſerunt, et vivebant moribus puris et ſanctis* (not *in deſerto*, as in the printed interpretation) *a matrimoniis abſtinentes, unde vocati ſunt vigilos et filii Dei.*

cauſe

cauſe of the imprecation. And theſe are the names of the chief of them: Samyaza, their prince, and Wrakabaramel, and Akibeel, and Tamiel, and Ramuel, and Daniel, and Arkeel, and Srakuyel, and Azael, and Armoris, and Batraal, and Ananyoo, and Zaweb, and Samſaweel, and Irtael, and Tooriel, and Yomyael, and Arazyal, and others.

7. They took wives, each chooſing unto himſelf one, and went in unto them. They taught them drugs and ſpells, and to cut herbs and trees. And the women conceived, and bare giants, who grew to be three hundred cubits high. And theſe devoured the labour of all men, ſo that they could not be fed: and they fell upon the men to devour them alſo, and upon the birds and the beaſts, and the creeping things, and the fiſhes; they ate the fleſh thereof and drank the blood.

8. Then Azaziel taught men to make ſwords and knives, and ſhields, and breaſt-plates; and he made them ſee what was behind them (*edcouit artem ſpecula faciendi*), and ſhowed them bracelets and ornaments, and to uſe paint, and to blacken the eye-brows, and to cut out of ſtones jewels of every hue. And the world was changed, and impiety aroſe, and fornication revelled; and men walked after their own will. Amarazak taught the wizards and ſhapers of mandrakes; Armoris to diſappoint ſpells. Barkayal taught the ſtar-gazers, and Kobabyel the ſigns, and Tamiel the path of the ſun, and Aſaradyel the path of the moon. And men clamoured aloud becauſe of wickedneſs, and their voice aſcended unto heaven.

9. Then looked down from heaven Michael and Gabriel, and Rafael, and Sooryan, and Ooryan, and beheld the blood that was ſpilled, and the iniquity that was wrought on the earth. And they ſaid one to another, Hark, the voice of their ſhrieking aſcends, ſhriekings from the earth to the threſhold of the ſky: behold, ye holies of heaven, the ſouls of men complain before you, ſaying, Send us down judgment from on high. And they ſaid to their king, O thou who art the king of kings and the lord of lords, and the god of gods, the throne of whoſe glory is for all ages, hallowed be thy name from generation to generation! Thou madeſt all things, with thee is all might; to thee all things are known, and there is nothing which can be hidden from thee. Thou haſt ſeen the things which Azazyel has done, how he taught iniquity on earth, and betrayed the ſecrets of the heavens. Samyaza too, whom thou gaveſt to them for a prince, hath taught enchantments; and they have defiled themſelves with women, and have gone in unto the daughters of men. And the women have brought forth giants, who have filled the earth with blood and wickedneſs. And now behold the ſouls of the dead aſk queſtions of theſe things in their chambers, at the threſhold of heaven; and their groan ceaſeth not, becauſe they cannot look off from the wickedneſs that is wrought on the earth. Thou knoweſt all theſe things; but thou telleſt us not what we ſhould do for this.

10. Then the Moſt High ſpake and ſent Arſayalalyor to the ſon of Lamech that he ſhould ſay unto him, The end is nigh: the waters of deluge ſhall be brought over all the earth, and all things thereon ſhall periſh: and that he ſhould teach Noah by what means he might be left: and his ſeed ſhould inherit all the earth.

Then the Lord ſpake again and ſaid to Rafael: Bind Azazyel hand and foot and hurl him into darkneſs: open the abyſs which is in Dondael, and therein caſt him. Fling on him ſharp and craggy rocks, and veil his face with darkneſs, that he may ſee no light for ages; until the day of the great judgment, when he ſhall be caſt into the fire. Purify the earth which the angels have defiled, that all may not periſh becauſe of the ſin of the watchers of the hoſt.

Then the Lord ſaid to Gabriel: Go thou to the ungodly, and to the ſons of fornication, and to the ſons of midnight revelling, and ſet them one againſt the other that they may be cut off from among men; for there is no laſtingneſs in them.

But Michael ſaid to the Lord: Send unto Samyaza, and thoſe that have defiled themſelves with him, and, when they have ſeen their offspring fight one againſt another unto deſtruction, bind them for ſeventy generations under the hills of the earth, until the day of the great judgment, and the conſummation of all things, when he ſhall burn and periſh with the others. Deſtroy alſo them that are given to gaming, and the ſons of the watchers who have been oppreſſive. Let miſery paſs away from the ſurface of the earth, let ſuffering have an end, and the tree of juſtice be planted in its ſtead! Let the earth be filled with bleſſings, and the vine yield her juice abundantly, and the corn its ſeed a thouſand fold, and the olive-tree from one meaſure of olives ten meaſures of oil. Cleanſe the earth from tyranny, from corruption, from intemperance, from infidelity, and from all uncleanneſs. Scatter the wicked, and

gather

gather thine elect, that all may adore thee who art the Lord; and that ungodlineſs and ſin and plague and pain may be no more, nor another deluge of waters be needful from generation to generation for ever!

11. In thoſe days ſhall be opened the treaſury of the bleſſings of heaven, which ſhall deſcend on the earth, and on the works of men. Peace and juſtice ſhall be companions of the ſons of men for ever.

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gentleman, alluding to the uſe I had made of the Italian and French and Portugueſe pronunciation in elucidating certain points of Greek and Latin proſody and orthography, thus expreſſes himſelf in a letter which now lies before me—" I eſteem it a happy thought of yours to apply the known pronunciation of the living languages to the very uncertain one of the dead or ancient."

Encouraged by ſuch an authority, I would point to the Italian language, in which we ſee the prepoſition joined to the article with a ſenſible alteration in the accent, as *de lo*, *dello*, *a lo*, *allo*, &c. And then in thoſe words which we pronounce *alarm* and *alert*, what combinations, what changes of accent have taken place! Originally written *a le arme* (to arms), *a la erta* (to the hill *), they were ſucceſſively altered to *alle arme*, *alla erta*, *all' arme*, *all' erta*, whence the French, who do not imitate the Italians in doubling the initial conſonant of the article after the prepoſition, formed their *alarme* and *alerte*.

But, quitting the Latin and Italian and French languages,—do we not in Engliſh unite the article or prepoſition with the noun, making a difference in the tone or accent, which is ſenſibly felt by every man who has an ear? Let us, for example, ſeparately pronounce the words *A*, *An*, *The*, *At*, *On*, *In*, *To*, *Lot*, *Oar*, *King*, *Home*, *Shore*, *Bed*, *Rome*, and then ſay *A lot*, *An oar*, *The king*, *At home*, *On ſhore*, *In bed*, *To Rome:* ſurely it will not be denied, that in each of the latter caſes, we actually pronounce the two words as one, throwing all the emphaſis upon the ſecond ſyllable, and leaving the firſt deſtitute of that which it ſeparately poſſeſſed before. When Mr. Dyer adverts to ſuch changes in ſober *proſe*, and moreover conſiders the very ſtrong propenſity of the Greeks to unite prepoſitions with verbs and nouns into compound words, beyond any thing that can be paralleled in Engliſh or French or Italian or even Latin, perhaps he may feel inclined to retract his concluſion that " Mr. Carey has been led into his inference by miſtaking the ſhift of the *verſifier* for a rule of pronunciation."

I cannot lay down my pen without making my acknowledgements to Mr. Dyer for the favourable opinion he has been pleaſed to expreſs reſpecting my " *Latin proſody made eaſy*"—an opinion which I ſhall not fail duly to appreciate.

I conclude, Sir,
Yours, &c.
J. CAREY.

Merlin's Place, Clerkenwell,
Jan. 2, 101.

* Or, *on the up-hill path.*

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE lately met with two manuſcript copies in *Welſh* of a work intitled *Marçog Crwydrad*, or KNIGHT ERRANT; a very good moral romance; and both theſe tranſcripts ſeem to have been made about the time of Henry VII. The beginning of each had been loſt, but the firſt leaf of one of them has been reſtored, and apparently by *Thomas Wilkins*, as I find his name annexed, and alſo on the cover, with the date 1656. The beginning ſhews the work to be a tranſlation, for it runs thus: " Llyma Lyvyr, á zangos Treigyl y MARÇOG CRWYDRAD; yr hwn a zyçymygoez SION KARTHEN PHRANK; ac á droes WILLIAM GODYDAR, o'r *Phrangeg* yn *Saeſoneg*." That is—" This is the book which ſhews the adventures of the KNIGHT ERRANT; the which was imagined by JOHN CARTHEN FRANK; and which was turned by WILLIAM GODYDAR, out of *French* into *Engliſh*."

I ſhould be glad to learn if any of your correſpondents have ſeen the original French work, or the Engliſh tranſlation; and, if either of them be known, where it can be now probably found.

I remain, yours, &c.
Jan. 1, 1801. MEIRION.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AN attempt was lately made in this town to introduce a houſe of induſtry for the poor, on the plan of the Shrewſbury Houſe—See Mr. Wood's fifth edition of an Account of the Houſe of Induſtry at that place—it however failed for the preſent, chiefly from an antipathy that ſome of the *high party* had to the principles of the propoſer, and in part alſo from the two following objections, I ſhall be glad to ſee anſwered in your very popular miſcellany (which may lead on to a farther diſcuſſion): the firſt objection was, that to obtain the amount wanted, appeared like conſtituting a ſinking fund, the preſent generation ſaddling themſelves with a burden too grievous to be borne, for the ſake of ſucceeding ones; and, ſecondly, that a ſufficient number of active men could not be obtained, after the death of the projectors, nor indeed could they be *now* had.

Allow me, Sir, to point out a curious paſſage in the 203d page of the 4th volume of Mr. Godwin's St. Leon—After many troubles under Bethlem Gabor, or Gabriel Bethlem, as we would call him,

we

we find the hero of the piece in a "ſubterranean," with a proviſion of phoſphorus with him *a hundred years before that ſubſtance was diſcovered by Kunckel!*

Newcaſtle, Dec. 28, 1800. Yours, very truly,

MUNNOO.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ON peruſing the will of a jew lately deceaſed, I met with a bequeſt which appeared rather ſingular. After a few trifling legacies to his friends, he leaves the reſidue of his property *to be ſent to the Holy Land, Jeruſalem.* I ſhall be obliged if any of your correſpondents can inform me whether this is a common practice among pious jews; and if ſo, what is the object of it, and how the money is diſpoſed of.

Dec. 3, 1800. Yours, &c.

A. B. C.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HERE ſend you a continuation of the Meteorological Journal for Leighton, being the monthly averages and totals for the laſt ſix months, ending the 31ſt of December, 1800.—See Monthly Magazine for September, 1800.

1800	Barom.	Term. without	Term. within	Rain	Evaporation	N.	E.	S.	W.	Approximation of the wind to the cardinal points.
	Inch.	Deg.	Deg.	Inch.	Inch.					
July -	29.844	63.	64.8	0.159	5.365	46.	6.	28.	44.	
Auguſt -	29.705	62.6	64.1	2.613	5.469	47.	18.	25.	34.	
September -	29.429	56.8	58.5	2.661	3.029	21.	16.	50.	33.	
October -	29.546	46.8	48.8	1.509	2.281	8.	6.	59.	51.	
November -	29.301	40.2	44.0	6.020	1.196	11.	3.	64.	42.	
December -	29.285	38.0	40.1	2.570	0.176	22.	19.	54.	29.	
Mean -	29.518	51.2	53.4	2.588	2.919	26	11	47	39	
			Total	15.532	17.516	155	68	280	233	
			Ditto for the year	27.567	29.996	346	219	517	378	
Mean for the whole year	29.479	47.6	49.1	2.297	2.499	29	18	43	32	

By comparing the approximation of the wind to the ſouth for the whole year, and the quantity of rain, they will be found nearly proportionate to each other, which analogy will not be found with any of the other quarters of the compaſs. A ſimilar compariſon may be made between the degree of heat and the quantity of evaporation.

The barometer was nearly at the mean height of the whole year in *March* and *September*, being ſix months aſunder. There was the ſame difference of time between the thermometer being at the mean for the year; only theſe were one month later than the former.

The curve of evaporation and degree of heat bear a ſtriking reſemblance. The quantity of rain is conſiderably more than I expected, eſpecially when we conſider the dryneſs of June and July. I am nevertheleſs well ſatisfied with my rain gauge—its ſimplicity I hope, when deſcribed, will promote its more general application. The principal part is only a *tin tunnel*, painted to ſecure it from oxydation; the area of the top is ten inches, and the ſection of the conical part is an equilateral triangle, the tube nearly cylindrical, and about ſix inches long, and two-tenths of an inch in diameter; this tunnel is paſſed through the middle of a cork fitted to a *common quart bottle*, the weight of which without the tunnel is known when empty; it is then placed in a deal box to defend it from the heat of the ſun, leaving nothing but a very ſmall part of the neck of the bottle and the tunnel above the box; and once a week (or month, if more convenient,) I take out the cork, and weigh the bottle, and for every avoirdupoiſe ounce of increaſe of weight allow

137 inches of depth for the rain, or 151 : 26 : : oz. of increaſe : inches depth nearly.

It ſhould be remembered, when any perſon communicates to the public their journal of rain-gauge, to ſay particularly how high from the ground the gauge is fixed, and it ought not to be near any object higher than itſelf, ſo as to be affected by it.

Being very deſirous of adding an hygrometer and anemometer to my journal, I ſhould eſteem it a favour of any of your correſpondents to direct me where to procure a ſimple one of each that will bear compariſon with others.

Yours, &c.

B. Bevan.

Leighton,
Jan. 10, 1801.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

Sir,

THE preſent combinations amongſt the journeymen of different branches are more alarming than they are ſurpriſing, and certainly it is the duty of the legiſlature to enquire into the cauſe, and apply a remedy.

Combinations are extremely dangerous things, and therefore great care ſhould be taken to prevent them; yet there muſt be ſome mode of raiſing the price of labour, in order to keep pace with the price of the neceſſaries of life. Dr. Adam Smith, whoſe opinions have been ſo religiouſly adhered to reſpecting liberty of trade and foreſtalling, ſays, that a country cannot long exiſt, where the wages of labour are not ſufficient to enable a man, working at common labour without ſkill, (ſuch as a bricklayer's labourer,) to maintain himſelf, a wife, and three children. When that is not the caſe, people die for want, and the country is gradually depopulated, either from celibacy, or want of means to raiſe the new generation.

I am therefore clear, that at preſent ſome relief is neceſſary, and I muſt beg leave to obſerve, that if Dr. Smith's doctrines are to be followed in one thing, they ſhould be ſo in another alſo; but at preſent it is not preciſely ſo, not indeed owing to any bad intention, nor even will I ſay neglect, of our lawgivers, but to peculiar circumſtances. A remedy s not however leſs neceſſary on that account.

Journeymen, from their very ſituation, from their numbers, and their only means of expreſſing their wiſh being by public or open acts, having been always liable to combine together, as well as to have their motions watched; laws have been long ſince made to prevent the dreadful effects that would reſult from their ſucceſs in ſuch combinations:—Whereas the maſter-tradeſmen can concert meaſures quickly, and without producing any alarm, i conſequence of which they have never excited any; and no laws have been thought of relative to them, though the prices of iron, and many of the other ſtaple articles of this country, have been ſettled regularly at public meetings of the maſters and dealers.

Thus it is that the one party has called the attention of the legiſlature, and the other has not; beſides which, theſe ſame maſters who ſettle to raiſe an article, ſettle to fall it when it is neceſſary or expedient; but as the journeymen never could be expected to do this, they cannot be put on the ſame footing. Though then they cannot obtain juſtice by the ſame means, that ought not to prevent them from obtaining juſtice, and ſome expedient ſhould be ſought after.

I would keep in mind, in ſearching for a means of regulating wages, the difference between a temporary riſe of prices, and that gradual and laſting one that has been going on for ſeveral centuries; and it does occur to me that there might be ſuch a thing as an arbitration referred to, conſiſting of one-third maſters, one-third journeymen, and one-third men of ſome other profeſſion; for then, as it would be the intereſt of the maſters and journeymen to come to ſome ſettlement, and of the third party to do juſtice to both, ſomething like a fair and amicable adjuſtment would take place.

In matters that are not of a nature to be ſettled either by law or general regulation, I am always for employing ſome middle expedient, that, without inflaming the minds of the parties, will end in as nearly as poſſible obtaining juſtice for both.

As it is the buſineſs and intereſt of mankind to find out ſome peaceable and fair means of doing whatever muſt of neceſſity be done, and I think this is a caſe of that ſort; I wiſh ſome of your numerous and ingenious correſpondents would try to improve on this hint, which, as far as I know, is entirely new, and I hope might be tried without any danger.

I am, Sir,
Yours, &c.

Philanthropos.

Jan. 9, 1801.
London.

For

For the Monthly Magazine.

ENQUIRER, No. XXIII.

On REASONING *from* ANALOGY.

OF all the ſpecies of reaſoning, that from *analogy* is likely to be the moſt frequent; for its eſſence conſiſting in drawing inferences concerning things unknown from their reſemblance to things known, it is ſuited to the imperfect ſtate of our knowledge, and indeed is the only mode of arguing we can apply to various topics. But although on this account it is neceſſary for us on many occaſions to employ it, we ought at the ſame time to be fully aware of its defects and ſources of deluſion, which are ſo numerous, that it has probably been much more frequently the parent of error, than the guide to truth. There is in mankind ſuch a propenſity to purſue reſemblances to a fanciful length, and from ſlight premiſes to draw large concluſions, that a ſpeculatiſt can very ſeldom confine himſelf within the limits of fair inference; and the greater his inventive powers, the more liable is he to lead himſelf and others into a train of illuſory notions.

The very ſlender foundations upon which extenſive analogies have been raiſed are truly ſurpriſing. Some inſtances of this kind may be uſefully adduced, both as curious in their own nature, and as calculated to give a ſtrong impreſſion of the fallibility of the judgment in this particular.

Few deceptions have prevailed ſo univerſally, or laſted ſo long, as that of *judicial aſtrology*, yet nothing can be more remote or trifling than the analogies on which it is founded. It was not, indeed, a very improbable notion, after the influence of the ſun and moon upon this globe had been aſcertained, that the other heavenly bodies might exert influences alſo. But as their inferior ſize, or greater diſtances, would obviouſly reduce an action of a *ſimilar kind* with that of the large luminaries to a mere trifle, men were not ſatisfied with the *direct* analogy, but fancied a variety of influences totally different from theirs, which they deduced from the moſt ſhadowy conformities imaginable. The firſt ſtep towards this ſyſtem of error was the giving names to the planets. Thoſe of the heathen theology were borrowed for this purpoſe, the immediate conſequence of which was, that the attributes of the deities were transferred to the planets which bore their names. The whole face of the heavens was then divided into figures, comprehending groups of the fixed ſtars, or conſtellations, ſome of which, in their outlines, exhibited a remote reſemblance to the object choſen to diſcriminate them; while in the greater part, the including figure was formed merely by the arbitrary fancy of the deſigner. Even to theſe conſtellations, however, were aſſociated ideas of qualities ſimilar to thoſe of the men, animals, utenſils, &c. of which the figures were conſtituted. The moſt noted of them lay in the zodiac, or ſun's path-way in his apparent orbit round the earth, and to theſe was attributed a ſuperior influence, compounded of that of the figures and of the ſun. There remained, however, to connect theſe influences or ſignifications with man and his concerns, and this was the final and moſt curious progreſs of analogy. A planet was ſuppoſed to ſhed its influence peculiarly when in a certain part of the heavens; and the child who happened to come into the world at the inſtant of ſuch an aſtral predominancy was to be indelibly imbued with all the qualities belonging to *his ſtar*. Thus tempers were rendered jovial, ſaturnine, martial, mercurial, and the like. At length the folly proceeded ſo far, that every event which was to happen to a man during his life was conceived to be determined by the aſpect of the heavens under which he was born; ſo that, as Butler humorouſly expreſſes it,

> No ſooner does he peep into
> The world, but he has done his due;
> Catch'd all diſeaſes, took all phyſick
> That cures or kills a man that is ſick;
> Married his punctual doſe of wives,
> 'Is cuckolded, and breaks or thrives.

Hence, *caſting a nativity* was conſidered as the moſt important operation of human ſcience: and for many ages aſtrologers were retained by kings and great men for the purpoſe of making predictions, and directing from the poſition of the heavens the proper time for engaging in all affairs of conſequence. Though theſe notions are now exploded among all perſons of ſenſe, we are ſo familiariſed to them in our reading, that few probably are ſtruck with the amazing abuſe of analogy that could ever have given them credit. What wide ſteps in reaſoning (if the proceſs deſerves the name) from the material influence of the ſun and moon, to the moral influence of a ſtar! from the qualities of a Heathen deity, to ſimilar ones reſiding in a planet to which chance has given the ſame name! and from the place occupied in the hemiſphere by that planet, to the exertion of its influence during life upon a child born

at a particular inſtant! Yet with ſuch reaſoning men of the beſt underſtanding were long ſatisfied.

Errors in ſcience have almoſt uniformly been the offspring of falſe or imperfect analogies; and it is curious to remark how a ſingle idea, firſt uſed by way of illuſtration, has engendered a whole theory, with all its appendages. Thus the nerves have been called (as they really are in appearance) *ſtrings*: but ſtrings are capable of a greater or leſs degree of *tenſion*, and, according to this degree, *vibrate* with more or leſs force. Hence the nervous ſyſtem was ſaid to be *braced* or *relaxed*; its functions depended upon its *tone*; the ſympathies of one nerve with another were owing to ſimiliarity of tenſion, like thoſe of fiddle-ſtrings; nerves communicated their vibrations to the brain, and excited their tremulous motions which were the immediate cauſe of ſenſation, and ſo forth. It is a pity that all this ingenious and well-connected theory is ſubverted by the ſimple fact, that the nerves always lie unſtretched in a ſoft bed of cellular ſubſtance, to which they are attached by means of innumerable threads, ſo as to be utterly incapable of any thing like the vibration of a cord.

For the purpoſes of quackery and impoſture, a ſingle word has often produced an admirable effect, by employing the fancy in a kind of obſcure analogy, where no conſiſtent or preciſe theory was meant to be ſupported. This was remarkably the caſe with reſpect to *animal magnetiſm*. Real magnetiſm was a power of nature very well known in its effects, though its cauſe remained a ſecret. A certain inviſible influence proceeding from the magnet, exerciſed a viſible ſway over the iron approaching it. By applying the term *magnetiſm* to the animal body, it was not pretended that the ſame principle exiſted there; but advantage was taken of the idea which the word excited, to inſinuate that equally myſterious and unaccountable actions might reſult from ſome peculiar mode of operating upon one living ſubject by another. To this, doctrine of *ſympathy* was annexed, in which mental and corporeal actions are ſtrongly blended, and a little fact has ſerved as the baſis of much fiction. As it is indiſputable that the image of an abſent perſon acts upon the mind of another through the medium of the memory, and that the joys and ſorrows of that perſon may be ſympathetically communicated to his friend by letter or ſpeech, ſo it was aſſumed that the bodily operations, or *treatments*, could be made to exert their proper influence at a diſtance. This notion nearly reſembled that of the ſympathetic cure of wounds, ſo ſeriouſly patronized by that extraordinary character Sir Kenelm Digby, who, however, maintained his ſyſtem more philoſophically, but by a ſubtle application of the doctrines of effluvia, and of the mutual attraction of ſimilar particles.

Medical theory indeed, even in the pureſt hands, has been little more than a ſucceſſion of falſe or overſtrained analogies. At one time, chemical ideas gave the vogue, and then every operation in the animal body, ſound or diſeaſed, was aſcribed to ferments, neutralizations, volatilizations, condenſations, and all the proceſſes carried on in a laboratory. Then mechanical and mathematical notions became prevalent, and the ſize and weight of particles, their free motion or obſtruction, the denſity or rarity, viſcidity or tenuity of fluids, the impelling and reſiſting powers, the contractile and elaſtic force of fibres, and the like, were applied to explain the whole animal economy. In later times, the living principle was taken into the account, and the human body became a ſelf-moved electrical machine, ſubject to excitement, collapſe, overcharge, exhauſtion, &c. Thus each ſet of theoriſts have had their favourite analogy, to which they have accommodated their language and reaſonings, generally to the total neglect of other principles.

From the preceding examples of the abuſe of analogy may be deduced the principal cautions to be obſerved in making uſe of this mode of argumentation.

In the firſt place, it muſt be founded on a real, not a nominal, reſemblance. Inſtances have been already given, to ſhew that a ſingle word laxly uſed has ſerved as the baſis of a falſe analogy. Theſe might be multiplied from the effects of that metaphorical application of terms properly belonging to corporeal objects, to mind and its qualities, which has prevailed in all languages. Thus the word employed to denote the *immaterial* part of the human compound has always been that by which ſome kind of *ſubtle matter*, ſuch as air, wind, breath, &c. is primarily denoted. But though this is apparently diveſted of the properties of groſs matter, yet it remains as oppoſite to the ſtrictly philoſophical notion of *ſpirit*, or ſomething characteriſed by the negation of all material properties, as gold or marble. The popular ideas, however, of the ſoul when ſeparated from the body, have in all countries been derived from this falſe analogy between ſpirit and matter of great tenuity; whence have ſprung all the fancied forms of ghoſts and ſpectres, ſouls clad in veſtments of air or light, which

which were objects of the ſight and hearing, but not of the touch. The anthropomorphiſm of rude nations, and perhaps of the vulgar in all nations, has a ſimilar origin. To this head may be referred the errors ariſing from the uſe of ſymbols, which have ſo often been carried into practice, to the great injury of rational religion and morality. Thus, crime being metaphorically the ſtain and pollution of the ſoul, and innocence its whiteneſs and purity, the emblem of waſhing was employed to denote ſuch a change of conduct as might efface mental vitiations. But the Jews and Mahometans have made a duty of the mere corporeal ablution, and thus have ſatisfied themſelves with the type inſtead of the thing typified. The ideas of Chriſtian baptiſm have too much partaken of the ſame error. The notions of phyſiognomy ſeem very much to have ariſen from mere verbal analogies between the properties of mind and body. Thus the *expanded* brow is ſuppoſed to denote an *open* temper; the *dark overhanging* brow a *gloomy* and *reſerved* one: *ſharp* features imply an *acute* underſtanding, or a *keen* diſpoſition; *thick fleſhy* ones, a *groſs*, *obtuſe* mental character; a *high* noſe indicates *haughtineſs*; a *prolonged* one, *long-ſuffering*, or patience, &c. Of ſimilar origin is the hypotheſis that a *ſublime* genius is the product of a *mountainous* or *elevated* country; and that *flatneſs* and *uniformity* characteriſe the native of the *plain*. In all theſe caſes, it is obvious that men have been miſled by words; and that the poverty of language, which has occaſioned ſimilar terms to be applied to diſſimilar things, has given riſe to falſe inferences.

Secondly, analogical reaſonings muſt be carried to their full and fair extent. General reſemblance, if it infers one thing, infers more; and we muſt not ſelect certain points of ſimilitude, and reject the reſt, merely becauſe it ſuits the purpoſe of our argument. It is true, reſemblance is not identity; and from the infinite variety of nature, we have reaſon to believe that differences do exiſt where we do not ſee them. But if, from one known point of reſemblance, we venture to infer another unknown, there is juſt the ſame reaſon for proceeding in the parallel to the remaining points. Thus, ſuppoſing that the various diſcoveries of aſtronomers relative to the other planets eſtabliſh ſuch a reſemblance between them and our world, as to afford ground for the analogical concluſion, that they are inhabited as well as it, we muſt make the ſame reſemblance the foundation of our ideas concerning the creatures inhabiting them. We need not indeed ſuppoſe that theſe creatures are men, dogs, or horſes, nor that their modes of ſenſation, nutrition, propagation, and the like, are exactly the ſame with thoſe we obſerve on this earth, (for the production of variety is even here one of the moſt obvious intentions of nature;) but in attributing to them *life*, we cannot conſiſtently ſeparate thoſe circumſtances by which life, as far as we have known it, is invariably accompanied, namely, origin, progreſs, maturity, and decay, pleaſure and pain, health and diſeaſe. And as in this world we univerſally behold good and evil, advantage and diſadvantage, mutually acting as cauſe and effect, and combining in every diſpoſition of things, natural and moral; ſo analogy obliges us to conclude, that the ſame mixture prevails more or leſs in the ſyſtem eſtabliſhed in other reſembling worlds.

The ſtriking corporeal analogies that take place between man and other animals have been minutely noticed by ſome philoſophers, who have yet been led by the force of pre-conceived hypotheſes to violate analogy, in denying that the mental faculties of the latter have any thing ſimilar in their nuture to thoſe of the former. Thus Deſcartes has pertinacioufly maintained that brutes are mere machines or automatons; and that what *appears* in them to be memory, choice, contrivance, attachment, and the like, is not the reſult of any thing like a ſoul, as in the human ſpecies, but proceeds from mere mechaniſm. But ſurely if, in comparing the ſtructure of the eye in a man and in a dog, I diſcover a perfect ſimilarity of organ, and thence infer that the dog ſees in the ſame manner that the man does; I ought to conclude, that when he comprehends his maſter's ſigns, when he fawns upon him, guards him, protects his property, and the like, he undergoes internal impreſſions ſimilar to thoſe of a human being in like circumſtances. And, indeed, the argument from analogy, if uncontradicted by any thing more poſitive, would go much further, and warrant concluſions of ſimilarity with reſpect to the future deſtiny of our fellow-animals.

Thirdly, analogy is not to be purſued in contradiction to actual obſervation. This rule in its operation is a check upon the former; for though analogy cannot limit itſelf, it ought to be controuled by any more direct and poſitive ſpecies of argument. When two things, apparently reſembling, are proved by experiment or obſervation to be in ſome points eſſentially different; this difference makes a breach in the analogy, which will greatly affect the concluſions of a ſober reaſoner. Thus, there are ſtriking ſimi-

larities

larities between the animal and vegetable claſſes of creation. The ſubjects of both proceed through various ſtages of increaſe to maturity, decay, and death, or loſs of organization. But there are alſo ſtrong points of diſſimilarity, at leaſt in the more perfect ſpecimens of each: ſuch as the circumſtances of nutrition, of loco-motion, of apparent ſenſation or obedience to ſtimuli, and of diſtinction of parts and organs. While, then, we may ſafely infer ſomething of mutual reſemblance in their general nature whereon to found the common properties of vitality, growth, and renovation, we have equal reaſon to ſuppoſe diſſimilarity in their particular ſtructure.

There is nothing in which ingenious men are ſo apt to run into exceſs, as in puſhing analogies beyond all ſober bounds. It is curious to remark how Linnæus, in his Sexual Syſtem of Vegetables, has ſported with his imagination in running parallels between the connubial and domeſtic ſtate among men, and the ſeveral diſpoſitions of the ſtamens and piſtils in plants; ſo that, inſtead of a ſimple ſet of facts ſerving as a natural foundation to his ſyſtem, he has exhibited a kind of analogical theory, which perhaps he did not originally mean to propoſe as real, but which, I think, has had a manifeſt influence in conſtituting his arrangement. But the poetical philoſopher, who has ſo enchantingly deſcribed the *loves of the plants*, has carried theſe ideas much farther; for he has not only fully received what Linnæus with ſome caution ſuggeſted, (the preſence of ſenſation in vegetable impregnations,) but he has beſtowed individual exiſtence, feeling, and even paſſion, upon the ſeveral male and female parts of flowers; and has thus (if he is to be underſtood ſeriouſly) converted his amorous fictions into realities.—*See Note* 39 *to Part* I.

Buffon, unlike to Linnæus as he is in moſt reſpects, ſhews the ſame diſpoſition to purſue analogies in contradiction to facts: or rather, he places ſuch a confidence in certain analogies, that he is often led to the denial of facts, however well authenticated, which ſeem to oppoſe them. Many of his aſſumptions reſpecting the generation, growth, longevity, and native country of animals, are manifeſtly mere analogical deductions; and by adhering to theſe, he diſplays ſometimes an eaſy credulity, at other times an outrageous ſcepticiſm.

It ought never to be forgotten, that analogy, though often the ſole applicable mode of argumentation, is always much ſhort of real proof, and never carries the weight of experiment and obſervation. Very frequently, indeed, it is nothing more than the ſport of a lively imagination, and ſcarcely deſerves the leaſt attention in thoſe who are engaged in the ſober inveſtigation of truth. Its chief uſe is to ſuggeſt objects and modes of experimental enquiry; and in this way the *gueſſes* of ingenious men have often proved valuable, and have been verified in the event. One of the moſt remarkable inſtances of this kind, is the conjecture of Newton concerning the inflammable nature of the diamond, drawn from the analogy of its action on the rays of light. But it was the privilege of that great man to diſcern almoſt intuitively truths which coſt others a laborious proceſs of examination to eſtabliſh. He, however, never truſted to any thing but mathematical demonſtration, or experimental proof; and his modeſty and caution offer a moſt inſtructive example to all other enquirers, too many of whom ſurpaſs him in confidence and precipitation, in almoſt as great a degree as they fall beneath him in genius.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

TO the number *ſix hundred threeſcore and ſix*, (Rev. xiii. 18.) ſeveral different names of the popes, interpreted according to the arithmetical notation of their reſpective languages, amount. Thus the letters of דמיות (meaning the *Roman* beaſt, or *Roman* kingdoms) in *Hebrew*, and of Λατεινος (as the *Greeks* and other Orientaliſts called the people of the weſtern church, or church of *Rome*, after the diviſion of the empire, IREN. v. 30.) in *Greek* numeration, are equivalent to 666. So likewiſe are the *Roman* numerals, in his *Latin* titles of VICarIVs generaLIs Dei In terrIs, and VICarIVs fILII Dei.

It ſeems, indeed, that this kind of argument may be carried to a fanciful degree. Thus the family name of the late pope in Greek (Βρασκι) amounts to 333; and, therefore, the pontiff and his nephew jointly complete the ſum! LVDoVICVs alſo contains, accurately, the ſame ill-omened number! "The beaſt (ſays a *French* writer) is the Conſtitution: the war is the preſent perſecution of the Reformed; which began March 1730, and will end September 1733. This is included in the name LVDoVICVs, the numeral letters of which amount to 666: the reſt of the king's title (DeCIMVs qVIntVs franCIæ et na-

naVarræ reX) makes exactly 1733, &c." (*Calend. Myſt. fondé ſur l'*Apocal. *et ſur* Eſaie.)

And, perhaps, (obſerves Profeſſor HALES of *Dublin*) in the name of *Mahomet*, the celebrated impoſtor and corrupter of the patriarchal and evangelical religion in the eaſtern world by Iſlamiſm, as the pope in the weſtern by Romaniſm, we may trace the number 666, incorrectly applied to the papacy, for it is a man's number—whereas Λατεινος is the name of a people, and is not *Latin*, but *Greek*. The ſame Mahmud מאחמוד (as fully written, *Lament.* i. 11.) ſignifying ευδοξος, *celebrated*, by a uſual reduplication of the ſecond letter ח, extending the word to three ſyllables, and ſubſtituting their numerical values ם final * = 600, ח = 8, ח = 8, מ medial = 40, ו = 6, ד = 4, &c. &c. (*Inſpector.*) And ſo EUTHEMIUS, patriarch of *Conſtantinople*, found in the *Græcized* name of the *Arabian* impoſtor (Μαομετις) the fatal 666 †.

LE CLERC conjectured that this number muſt exiſt in the names of *Jupiter* and *Juno*, the principal deities of the Capitol; ſo as to ſignify that paganiſm is the *Anti-Chriſt*—and found them in Διος ειμι η Ηρασ = χξς written on the wriſt, "ſo that he who had the letters χξς written on his wriſt, had the equivalent of Διος ειμι η Ηρας; thereby profeſſing himſelf to be a worſhipper of the gods of the Capitol."—"Not that it was always done, or that the Chriſtians were forced to receive ſuch marks upon them, &c. &c." (Suppl. to HAMMOND'S *Paraph.*)—GROTIUS (he adds) ſought the number of the beaſt vainly in Ουλπιος, which was the name of *Trajan*. It does occur in Διοκλατιανος.

To ſhew how far this whimſical mode of computation may be extended, the Jews diſcover this mark of *Anti-Chriſt* in JESUS of *Nazareth* ישו נצרי! (TRIEBNER'S *Key to Fr. Revolution.*

DUPORT, in his *Poetica Stromata*, is, perhaps, as extravagant as any of his brother annotators, in ſuppoſing it to contain ſome prophetical alluſion to the great fire in *London*, 1666!

Upon the following paſſage in the *Epiſtola Macaronica*, commonly attributed to Dr. GEDDES,—"*ſacro prædictum in Codice* Payneum,"—the annexed note is far from ſatisfactory: "A gentleman jocoſely found in the name of JOHN AUGUSTUS PAYNE the apocalyptical number of *Anti-Chriſt*, 666. The ſubjoined interpretation is offered, *Græcè* I = 10, o = 70, n = 50; P = 80, a = 1, υ (the *Engliſh* y) = 400, n = 50, e = 5"—Auguſtus being wholly omitted.

As well might it be contended to exiſt, by *Greek* enumeration, in the letters compoſing the ſentence, "TOM PAINE, *Exile*."

Of POTTER'S fanciful quarto upon this number it would be idle and tedious to offer, in this place, any account or abridgement; and it is merely on the principle of comprehenſion, that a weak conjecture in the Gentleman's Magazine is mentioned about παπεισκος, "which may, in ſome meaſure, agree with *papa*, or what we call in *Engliſh*, Pope!"

The ſerious opinion of the compiler of this article is ſubjoined.

Mrs. BOWDLER, in her "Practical Obſervations on the Revelation of *St. John*," pp. 34---46, has ingeniouſly (and, as he thinks, ſucceſsfully laboured to prove that *blaſphemy*, as implying a renunciation of CHRIST, *idolatry*, or *apoſtaſy* is the mark of the beaſt; the Lamb being the great object of adoration throughout the Apocalypſe. It will appear to every reader ſingular, and is to the writer's mind ſatisfactory, that this inference is confirmed by a concurrent teſtimony, of which there is the ſtrongeſt reaſon to ſuppoſe Mrs. B. wholly ignorant; viz. that the *Greek* numerals in Αποστατης preciſely amount to the ſtated number.

F. R. S.

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* H. contends, from Sir W. JONES (*Aſ. Reſearch.* I. 32.) who ſpeaks of a double aſpirate in *Muhhammed*, that the HETH may be reduplicated; and vindicates the ſubſtitution of the value of the *final* MEM for that of the *initial*, as "what is initial in *Hebrew* and *Arabic* is final in *Sanſcrit* and *European* alphabets."

† What precedes is an extract from a note in Mr. Wrangham's "Rome is Fallen;" the ſubſequent matter is new.

JOURNAL *of a* TOUR *through* SCOTLAND, *made in the* YEAR 1798, *by* JOHN HOUSMAN.

(*Continued from page* 423 *of Vol.* 10.)

TURNIPS are much cultivated here as a fallow crop by every farmer, and generally in drills or ſtitches of from 2 to 3 feet wide, and properly hoed. It is not much above 20 years ſince that uſeful root was firſt introduced into Tweedale. This county likewiſe produces numerous and heavy crops of potatoes, the ſoil being in general peculiarly adapted to the growth of theſe roots. Barley and oats are the principal

principal ſorts of grain ſown here, the land being found generally too light for wheat. Artificial graſſes are likewiſe beginning to be generally cultivated, but not ſo much as they would be, were the fields properly incloſed, ſo as to render it convenient. Theſe are ſown with barley for the moſt part, but ſometimes with oats; the former mode is preferred when it can be done. The quantity of ſeed ſown per acre is commonly 12 to 16lb. of red clover, and from one buſhel to one boll of rye-graſs, with ſometimes a little white clover: the produce from 100 to 300 ſtone of hay per acre. If for paſture on the outfield or high grounds, 3lb. of white clover, 5lb. of rib-graſs, and one boll of rye-graſs. The uſual rotations are: on a gravelly ſandy ſoil; turnips, barley with ſeeds, hay, paſture, oats, turnips, &c. On a loam ſoil; fallow, with dung or lime, wheat or barley, peaſe, barley with graſs ſeeds, hay, hay or paſture, oats, fallow, &c. On the ſoil along the ſkirts of the hills; fallow with lime or ſheep folding, oats, turnips, broad caſt, oats and graſs ſeeds for paſture for three years. On out-field mooriſh ſoil; oats after folding with ſheep or black cattle, and limed, oats, oats, fallow, oats with graſs ſeeds for paſture while the graſs is good.

Folding or *teathing* ſheep and cattle on fallows is common in this county during the night, from June to the end of September. The urine of cattle is alſo collected in ſome inſtances in a ſort of reſervoir, from whence it is conveyed in a large barrel placed upon a two-wheeled machine drawn by one horſe to the field, and there ſpread or ſpilt regularly upon the drieſt part. The effects are very conſiderable the firſt year.

It is ſaid that not above 20 acres of the old natural woods remain in the county, but extenſive plantations of Scotch fir and larch mixed with the oak, aſh, elm, and beech, are planting every year.

Oxen are not ſo much uſed in draught as formerly, ſince lighter ploughs and better horſes have been got. Threſhing machines have been lately introduced into this county, and found very profitable on large farms.

Of live ſtock, ſheep is the principal: moſt farmers almoſt wholly depend on their flocks of ſheep for the payment of their rents, and ſupport of their families. They are almoſt univerſally the ſhort-horned black-faced breed, natives of the county, and found the moſt profitable and hardy kind for theſe high bleak hills. The ewes are milked from the firſt of July to the middle of Auguſt, and the milk uſed for making of cheeſe.

July 26th, Moffat to Ecclefechan, in Dumfrieſſhire, by way of Lockerby, 22 miles. Before I left Moffat this morning, I obſerved ſeveral people from the country coming early into town, and generally with a bottle of milk, and a ſmall bundle of proviſions. On inquiry I underſtood theſe were pious people on religious buſineſs, this being a faſt and preaching day among a congregation of diſſenters, called Burgher Seceders. On this day they do no other work beſides attending their devotions.

Leaving Moffat, I paſs through ſome ſmall plantations of Scotch fir, larch, and other ſorts of wood, interſperſed among corn fields. The arable land dry and gravelly, but for ſeveral miles I obſerve an unpleaſant mixture of cultivated ground, and tracts of moor land; and what adds to the bleakneſs of the country, is a want of incloſing, which generally prevails.—An extenſive vale ſoon opens on the right, wherein the windings of the Tinnan are ſeen in a good point of view. I paſs ſome beautiful haughs, but they are narrow. Potatoes are chiefly here the fallow crop; few turnips appear; I ſuppoſe the inconvenience of raiſing turnips in common fields is the principal reaſon, as the ſoil ſeems not improper for the production of that root. Barley and oats are moſt in cultivation, and not much wheat is attempted to be raiſed. I do not obſerve in this valley that ſyſtematic neatneſs and regularity in huſbandry, which the farmers of Tweeddale diſplay; indeed the ſoil here does not ſeem equally uniform and fertile. The mountains now ſink on each ſide, and recede to a conſiderable diſtance, leaving a lower tract of about four or five miles in width. This tract contains little holm ground, but riſes in irregular ſwells, and exhibits a motley picture of poor heathy moorlands, arable grounds of various qualities, and often in common fields, tracts of old woodland, plantations, and ſome ſeats, particularly an elegant one belonging to Sir Wm. Jardine. This diſtrict, like all thoſe I have viſited in Scotland, is divided among different great *herioters* or land-holders. Buildings are generally of the meaneſt conſtruction, low-thatched hovels, with chimnies of ſtraw rope wound about ſpiles of wood. In many of the cottages the little holes intended as windows have a piece of board, or ſometimes only a ſod, fitted thereto as a ſubſtitute for glaſs; this is removed in the day-time to admit the light, and is replaced during night to prevent the cold: as to thieves, they are rarely diſturbed with them. Fuel is very expenſive here; peat is often at a conſiderable diſtance,

and

and there is no coal nearer than Tindle Fell, which is about five miles beyond Brampton, in Cumberland. I have obſerved all along that the pigs of the cottagers are tethered in the fields and lanes, by a ſtring being tied round their necks, and faſtened to a ſtake—An unnatural mode of confinement! A mile or two before I arrive at Lockerby, the road paſſes a church-yard, the church of which is in ruins: this is on the ſide of a river, which, in every flood, waſhes away part of the burial ground. The depredations it is making among the tombs of the deceaſed are great, and one is ſtruck with horror on beholding the ends of coffins and human bones ſticking out of the bank, and expoſed to open day. Here I happened to be overtaken by an old farmer, who was travelling to Lockerby; and as I had juſt been viewing the ſilent manſions of the dead, I was prepared for a religious converſation, in which my companion readily concurred. He had never been in England, but he had heard much of the impiety of the Engliſh people, particularly in their breaking the ſabbath with impunity, a practice which he zealouſly inveighed againſt, and obſerved, that, were any perſons ſo depraved in this country, they would be ſeverely cenſured in public by the miniſter. An inſtance of Engliſh impiety in this way had come within his knowledge: two Engliſhmen then in Scotland had been employed by the miniſter to kill a lamb for him on a Saturday evening; but, whether from their having drank too freely of whiſkey, or ſome other cauſe, the buſineſs was poſtponed till the ſabbath morning. This wicked action was attempted to be kept ſecret, but was ſoon diſcovered by this means:—The miniſter's maid, about to dreſs a joint of the animal for dinner, diſcovered a warmth in the meat, and, immediately ſuſpecting the cauſe, ran half affrighted to her maſter with the intelligence. The parſon ordered an inqueſt to be taken of the affair: the Engliſhmen denied the charge, and made an artful defence; but one ſpecies of evidence corroborated another ſo clearly againſt them, that they were found guilty: the ſtory ſoon ſpread about the neighbourhood, and they were generally deſpiſed afterwards. This, and other ſimilar reflections, confirmed me in opinion that the Scots peaſantry are more religious than people of their claſs in England; and thus they will probably remain, peaceable, pious, and happy, unleſs where manufacture gains admittance, and draws after her riches, luxury, and their uſual train of evils. We reached Lockerby, and I parted reluctantly with my old farmer. This town is ſmall, but tolerably neat. The evening approached, and I proceeded towards Ecclefechan, which is ſix miles from hence. The vale continues to extend, but the country appears ſtill more wild, and there is much open field. There are, however, tracts of good land, well incloſed with fine thorn hedges, to be met with occaſionally, and which fetches 30s. per acre. After croſſing the water of Milk, and paſſing a lately erected ſeat belonging to General Roſs, I preſently arrived oppoſite Burnſwark, which is about a mile diſtant on the left. The mountain itſelf is not high, but ſeated on an elevated ſite, which makes it ſo conſpicuous in every direction. Its ſides are regularly ſloped, green, and ſmooth, and form good ſheep-walks. Its baſe is cultivated, and the top is flat, and covered with peat moſs. The country now puts on rather a barren aſpect; the hills lower ſtill more, and we ſee over an irregular ſurface as far as Criffel, in Galloway. A gravelly clay prevails much here, and oats are the principal grain cultivated. I ſoon arrive at Ecclefechan, which is a ſmall market-town, or large village, rather ſituated low, but no high hills near it. This town conſiſts of one open ſtreet, with ſome good houſes, and a brook runs along it. No manufacture is carried on here, and much of its conſequence is derived from the road between London and Edinburgh, which paſſes through it. Ecclefechan is ſurrounded with ſome pleaſant and fertile fields. Lime is got at a ſmall diſtance, and peats are chiefly uſed for fuel.

July 27 I left Ecclefechan and arrived at Corby, 30 miles. I had not gone far from the former place before the face of the country began to put on a more wild aſpect than heretofore. I now enter Sir William Maxwell's extenſive eſtate, and turn a little to the left by way of Springkell. This ſeat is beautifully ſituated in a pleaſant ſpot, half covered with wood, which has the appearance of a large park. It ſeems a paradiſe perched in a deſert; for the grounds on almoſt every ſide have a naked barren appearance. Springkell is the principal reſidence of the worthy baronet, whoſe time and attention is chiefly directed towards the improvement of his eſtate, beautifying the country, and rendering the people about him happy. My prominent object in making this digreſſion from the direct road, was to ſee ſome remarkable improvements of peat moſs, which I underſtood Sir William had been making. I was fortunate enough in meeting with that gentleman at home, who readily gave me every information relative thereto. After tra-

verſing the country along croſs roads for about two miles, I came to the moſs I was in queſt of, was ſhewn every operation by Sir William's people, and muſt acknowledge I never before ſaw any improvement equal to what I here obſerved. This, in June 1797, was a peat moſs, many feet deep, and its annual value had never been worth 6d. per acre. The firſt operation was to cut out a field of about 10 acres, and ſurrounded by a ditch four feet and a half deep, eight feet at top, and about two feet and a half at bottom; then the moſs was dug over about 6 inches deep, leaving furrows two feet wide, as if plowed in ridges of ſix or ſeven yards broad. The next proceeding is to top-dreſs the ridges with lime, at the rate of 160 Wincheſter buſhels to double that quantity per acre. The lime is applied in as quick a ſtate as poſſible, that is, immediately after being ſlacked. The ſpring following, potatoes are planted, with about 18 or 20 ſingle cart loads of dung per acre. Trenches are now made acroſs the ridges, at about five or ſix feet diſtance, and the moſs taken thereout thrown over the potatoe ſets. Afterwards, when the potatoes begin to appear, the trenches are a little deepened, and the moſs again thrown over the plants. The potatoes on this field at preſent have an appearance of producing the greateſt crop I ever ſaw; and Sir William is proceeding in the ſame manner with another large tract adjoining, and intends to continue that ſpecies of improvement.

Sir William, in thus reclaiming peat moſs, adopts the mode of Mr. Smith, of Swinding Moor, in the ſhire of Ayr, who has practiſed it for many years with the moſt aſtoniſhing ſucceſs. From an authentic account of his ſyſtem in a printed letter, of which Sir William was ſo kind as to give me a copy, it appears that, after potatoes, he ſows oats for three years ſucceſſively; the laſt year he ſows graſs ſeed with the oats, cuts the firſt crop of graſs for hay, and afterwards lets it continue in paſture, for which purpoſe it is then worth 25s. per acre annually. There is alſo in that letter a calculation of every expence and profit for the firſt five years, by which it is ſhewn that a clear gain of 12l. 13s. 9d. per acre may reaſonably be expected in that time.

I have left the mountainous country for ſome miles, and have now an open view to the ſouth, with the greateſt part of Cumberland, and a corner of Weſtmoreland, under my eye. The ground from the frontier range of hills, in which Burnſwark makes ſo prominent an object, has one general fall to the Solway Frith; and on the Engliſh ſide there is alſo more or leſs declivity towards the ſame line from the mountains above Burgh-under-Stainmoor. This circumſtance brings a great extent of country in view, and forms the fineſt proſpects from both ſides. Something ſimilar is obſervable near the mouths of the rivers Severn and Merſey, but not in an equal degree. This ſteril country contains great quantities of moſs and moor-land, but which is now, and has been for ſome time back, in a progreſſive ſtate of improvement. I paſs the renowned village of Gretna, covered with trees, about a mile on my right, which place I propoſe to paſs through in my next tour. Springfield, a pleaſant modern built village, the property of Sir William Maxwell, appears alſo on the borders of the Frith, near the former place. Solway Moſs, where the remarkable eruption happened in 1771, is ſeen a little way from the road on my left. I now croſs the river Sark, and again enter England on Sir James Graham's eſtate, through which I travel for ſeveral miles by way of Longtown, and thence through Carliſle to Corby.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I INCLOSE you ſome remarks in the celebrated Poem of Dante, which, if you think proper, you will give a place in your valuable Repoſitory.

It was my intention to have ſubjoined to them a ſpecific detailed deſcription of the different component parts of the *Infernal Regions*, as made out by the commentators, which I have extracted to ſerve as a ſort of chart for my own guidance in the peruſal of this work of exquiſite genius, a plan I purpoſe to purſue with regard to his Purgatory and Paradiſe, but this deſign I relinquiſh, from the conſideration that your readers would not thank you or me for involving them in this labyrinth of perplexity, excepting, perhaps, that claſs of them who may already have been entangled in its windings, or thoſe, who, attracted by the fame of Dante, might be inclined to adventure into his receſſes, and wiſh for a clue for the purpoſe. Theſe, however, would form a ſmall portion of your readers, the generality of whom muſt deem their attention ill beſtowed on acquiring a conception of an imagined ſcene of horrors *below*, at a time when the *ſurface* of our globe unhappily obtrudes on the ſickening eye of humanity the real havock and dire waſte of

war,

war, with diſeaſe, wretchedneſs, and want in its train.

Give me leave to recommend to the notice of ſuch of your readers as cultivate Italian literature, and may be deſirous of obtaining an intimate acquaintance with the beauties of the oldeſt (I ſpeak of thoſe only who have juſt pretenſions to celebrity) and moſt original poet of that nation, the edition of *La Divina Commedia di Dante*, publiſhed by Antonio Fulgoni, at Rome, 1791, in 3 vols. 4to.* The notes will be found explicit and illuſtrative of the text, without the inſupportable *verbiage* of preceding commentators.

To a very few preliminary remarks of the editor, P. B. L. M. C. is ſubjoined a ſuccinct life of the poet, by the Abbate Seraſſi. I think it may be regretted he did not, in addition, prepare the minds of his readers by ſome deſcription of the locality of the regions they have to traverſe, as the commentators have imagined them to have exiſted in the poet's contemplation. Velutelli has been very copious on this head, and the plan he deduces from the conſideration of the context of the poem, and of various particular paſſages, may be preferable to that of his predeceſſor Antonio Manetti, which was adopted by Criſtoforo Landino; its minuteneſs and prolixity might have been retrenched and compreſſed, and at the ſame time a tolerable idea conveyed of what relates to the topography of the poet's excurſions, infernal, middle, or purgatorial, aerial or paradiſiacal.

It cannot be denied, that the ſcholiaſts of Dante ſeem to lay claim to a ſpecies of ſecond-ſight or intuition into the poet's cogitations, which they do not derive from his text, unleſs it be by very dim and diſtant implication;—tis true, they may plead the ſanction of a long line of precurſers in their favour, which is continued to our own days.

That learned commentators view
In Homer more than Homer knew,

is generally admitted.

They tell you boldly, that the antichamber of Hell, which ſerves for its roof or vault, ſpreads over 280 miles of the earth's ſuperficies, and extends down into its bowels to the depth of 2950 miles perpendicular. In the middle point of this ſurface, that is 140 miles from each extremity, they place Mount Zion, with the city of Jeruſalem.

The infernal manſions they repreſent as forming, collectively, the figure of an irregular cone, beginning at the beforementioned diſtance or depth of 2950 miles, and reaching with its point to the centre of the globe.

The perpendicular depth of theſe abodes of woe they calculate to be 295 miles, to which add the depth of the vault or cavern above them, 2950 miles, being the ſemidiameter of the earth, 3245 miles, each mile conſiſting of 2000 Engliſh yards.

With reſpect to the diviſions or departments of our infernal inverted cone, they may be regarded as ſo many flat cylinders or mill-ſtones laid one over the other, with conſiderable intervals of ſpace between them, the higheſt and largeſt 280 miles in diameter, and the inferior ones diminiſhing in their progreſs downwards to the head-quarters of Lucifer, at the centre of our globe, and directly under Jeruſalem.

At this centre our poet and his claſſical guide (Virgil) after having pervaded the varied ſcenes of woe and deſolation, find a convenient ſhaft or well which they purſue till they reach the point directly oppoſite Jeruſalem, in the other hemiſphere. Emerged into day, after having, if the expreſſion may be allowed, perambulated and penetrated through the entire diameter of the earth, they behold the immenſe Mount of Purgatory riſing in a pyramidical or conical ſhape to the perpendicular height of 140 miles, its baſe 9905 miles, the plain at its top 11 miles in circumference.

Various here again are the departments for the purification of the ſouls of the departed, and which wind round the ſides of the mountain.

Arrived at the ſummit, it remains for the reader to wing his flight, ſecure in the good conduct of our lord and his ſainted Beatrice, to the abodes of bliſs which are placed in the planetary orbs, agreeably to the orthodox Ptolemaic ſyſtem, to the Moon, Mercury, Venus, the Sun, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, the 8th ſphere, Primum Mobile, and laſtly, to obtain a tranſient glance of the beatific viſion in the heaven of heavens, the poet's empyrean.

I cannot diſguiſe my ſuſpicion, that however far the bard may have carried his reveries, the commentators are not behind him, and perhaps I was wrong in wiſhing the editor of the new Roman edition had entered into their ſpeculations.

Dec. 18, 1800.

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* It is to be regretted that this edition is not accompanied by the beautiful deſigns which it appears Mr. Flaxman intended for it, engraved at Rome, by Piroli, 1793—the plates are ſaid to be in the poſſeſſion of Thomas Hope, eſq.

MEMOIRS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

ACCOUNT *of the late* MRS. ROBINSON.

CIRCUMSTANCES that caſt an accidental luſtre over a life, are to be taken by the biographer rather as a fortunate aſſiſtance to his labour, than any part of the intrinſic merit of the ſubject of his work. The life of Mrs. Robinſon, a ſketch of which we now preſent to our readers, was not wanting in ſuch circumſtances; but there are only two which we ſhall ſelect, and which may reaſonably be allowed to be objects of our predilection. Mrs. Robinſon was collaterally deſcended from that ornament of our country, Mr. John Locke; and ſhe had the felicity to receive the earlieſt and therefore the moſt important part of her education from the juſtly celebrated Hannah More.

The family of Mrs. Robinſon was reſpectable on the ſide of each of her parents. On the mother's ſide it was that ſhe claimed relationſhip to Mr. Locke. Her father, Mr. Darby, who died in the naval ſervice of Ruſſia, in which he commanded a ſhip of 74 guns, was deſcended from an ancient Iriſh family. Her brother is an eminent merchant at Leghorn, in Italy. Mrs. Robinſon was born in the College Green, Briſtol. After receiving part of her education at Miſs More's ſchool, ſhe was ſent to a boarding-ſchool near London. Her father loſt a conſiderable fortune in ſome commercial ſpeculation; and this probably occaſioned her removal from his immediate care. Mr. Robinſon, the younger brother of Commodore Robinſon, late in the Right Honourable Eaſt India Company's ſervice, who was ſerving his clerkſhip to an attorney in the metropolis, by ſome accident was introduced to Miſs Darby; and that he became violently enamoured of her, will not be ſurpriſing to thoſe who have ſeen her even ſince calamity and diſeaſe had robbed her of part of her exquiſite beauty. Miſs Darby, with a lovelineſs of form and features that perhaps never was ſurpaſſed, poſſeſſed a lively humour and a ſweetneſs of temper that made her perſonal charms only a ſecondary object to ſenſibility.

When we conſider the fine genius of Mrs. Robinſon, and the literary excellence that ſhe afterwards attained, under a thouſand diſadvantages, we may well pauſe at this eventful moment of her life; and may be allowed to lament her early, haſty, it may be called raſh, marriage. She was only fifteen when ſhe married Mr. Robinſon. Very ſoon after, her huſband, from ſome family diſappointments, fell into a ſucceſſion of embarraſſments. The writer of this memoir was intimate with a lady and her daughter who were neighbours and viſitors of Mr. and Mrs. Robinſon, within a ſhort time after their union, and when they already ſtruggled with pecuniary difficulties. Often has he heard them converſe, with the enthuſiaſm of extreme admiration, of the innocent, amiable, deſerving conduct of the *married child*, as they uſed to name her, under circumſtances that frequently diſconcert and diſgrace the oldeſt and wiſeſt. Mr. Robinſon's affairs having been partially propped by uſurers, declined, from the very weight of that circumſtance, into a worſe condition; and he was at length impriſoned by one of his creditors, who had been his ſchool-fellow, and to this hour profeſſes to be his friend. We ſhould not touch on this fact, but for the ſhare Mrs. Robinſon took in her huſband's misfortune. She lived fifteen months with Mr. Robinſon in a priſon; the threſhold of which ſhe never paſſed but once or twice, when ſhe viſited the Ducheſs of Devonſhire, who generouſly patroniſed an attempt Mrs. Robinſon made with her pen, to relieve their wants in priſon. In this melancholy ſituation, her Muſe made its earlieſt efforts; and ſhe publiſhed a ſmall volume of Poems, which are now ſcarcely known, there being at the time, we believe, only a few copies printed for the perſons who took them at the recommendation of her noble patroneſs. But accumulation of difficulties induced Mrs. Robinſon to think of ſomething leſs temporary and caſual, as a reſource from abſolute penury. She caſt her eyes towards the ſtage; and was ſoon engaged at Drury-lane Theatre. Her characters were—*Lady Macbeth; Juliet; Ophelia; Roſalind; Imogen; Viola; Palmyra; Octavia; Statira;* and *Perdita.*

In the character of *Perdita*, in the laſt of the two ſeaſons during which ſhe was on the ſtage, her uncommon beauty captivated the heart of the heir-apparent of a throne. It is not for us to apologiſe for the engagements of Mrs. Robinſon with that Prince. The circumſtances that would extenuate the error, whether of attraction in the rank and perſonal accompliſhments of that illuſtrious perſonage, or of diſguſt in the indiſcretions of a huſband and the deſerted ſtate of the wife, or any thing beſide that can be added to them,

them, are not of weight to excuſe the fault; while, on the other hand, they will not be overlooked in the eſtimate made by the moſt rigid of this tranſaction. Mrs. Robinſon herſelf at leiſure repented of the offence; and we may cloſe this part of her life by obſerving that, during the ſhort period of her favour with the Prince, which was little more than two years, Mrs. Robinſon's houſe and table were diſtinguiſhed for the talents even more than the rank of her viſitors; and that ſhe was leſs the object of envy in that delicate ſituation, than of univerſal eſteem. The name of the great orator and ſtateſman who ſtood between Mrs. Robinſon and the Prince, when a proviſion for her was propoſed by the latter, is in itſelf a proof in what honourable regard Mrs. Robinſon was held; and the noble manner in which ſhe cancelled a bond for 20,000l. from his Highneſs, previous to that ſettlement, and even without any ſtipulation for an equivalent, will be witneſſed by that great character we have alluded to, now that his evidence in her behalf has ceaſed to be, what it was, one of the ſources of her ſincereſt pleaſures.

The Prince ſettled 500l. *per annum* on Mrs. Robinſon for her life; and 200l. *per annum* on her daughter for life, to commence at the deceaſe of Mrs. Robinſon. This young lady, who is ſtill living, is the daughter of Mr. Robinſon; but the noble-minded perſon already alluded to, who was in fact the ſole arbiter of this matter, was quick to perceive what would be the helpleſs condition of Miſs Robinſon, if ſhe ſhould ſurvive her mother, without proviſion from his Highneſs, and it is to the honour of all the parties that this arrangement was adopted, but moſt of all to the arbiter with whom it originated.

Mrs. Robinſon had paſſed through the ſun-ſhine of her worldly grandeur with unrivalled praiſe for her beauty and manners. And, in truth, ſhe was calculated to move in a higher ſphere. She was endowed with a genius of the fineſt mould. It is true, her talents were, to that moment, little cultivated. But ſhe poſſeſſed a rich and powerful imagination; a rectitude and vivacity of moral feeling; and an early acquired, or, as it is termed, a natural taſte; that were the beſt of tutors for literary purſuits, and the fureſt of preparations for the enjoyment of intellectual and rational delights. Beſide the annuity of 500l. Mrs. Robinſon poſſeſſed jewels to the amount of 8000l. And, although the whole of her property, at this moment, was not adequate to ſplendid appearances, it was fully equal to eaſe and competence; eſpecially when added to Mrs. Robinſon's power of earning an income by literary labours, which have, in fact, ſince yielded Mrs. Robinſon nearly as much as her annuity. But theſe happy powers, this happy diſpoſition, and this fair proſpect, were all partially blighted by an unfortunate attachment. The gentleman who was the object, without any thing groſsly faulty in his character, and with a great deal that was excellent in his diſpoſition, was, nevertheleſs, infinitely below Mrs. Robinſon in underſtanding, and had no reliſh for any but the obvious pleaſures of life. Mrs. Robinſon's attachment was blind; and ſhe plunged headlong into an expenſive mode of living, in which he was the chief participator. We do not write the defence, but the ſtory, of a moſt extraordinary woman, who, uniformly, we believe, paid the extreme forfeiture of all her miſtakes. Yet, here we may be permitted to ſay, that the generoſity of her temper a little ſanctioned the folly we have juſt mentioned.—The perſon here alluded to had reſolved to go abroad; and the immediate occaſion of his reſolution was the want of 800l. Mrs. Robinſon had no property on which ſhe could inſtantly raiſe the amount, and the affair admitted of no delay. She addreſſed a note to the perſon who had been the arbiter of her fortune in the ſettlement made by the Prince, to requeſt the loan of 800l. Her meſſenger returned with 300l. and a note, ſaying, Mrs. Robinſon might depend on receiving the remainder on the following morning. This was at night. Mrs. Robinſon had been at the opera; and the Duke de Biron, and an Engliſh nobleman of the higheſt rank had returned with her from that place to ſupper. Not having ſeen ——— at the opera, where he had promiſed to join her, nor finding him at her houſe, ſhe ſent to every quarter in ſearch of him; and as no intelligence of him arrived, ſhe concluded he had departed without taking his leave, becauſe ſhe had inſiſted on going with him if he was driven to that extremity, which he had properly declined, having only 20l. at his command. With the paſſion and zeal of generous minds, Mrs. Robinſon, between one and two o'clock in the morning, threw herſelf into a poſt-chaiſe to follow him, without ſufficient precautions of dreſs againſt the cold, although it was the depth of winter, and the weather was very ſevere. She was agitated, and heated by her apprehenſions; and let down the glaſſes of the chaiſe; and, in that ſituation fell aſleep. At the firſt ſtage, ſhe was obliged to be carried into the inn, almoſt frozen; and from that hour, never recovered the entire uſe of her limbs.

For

For a long time the joints of her fingers were contracted; but they were afterwards partially reſtored, and ſhe could even write with great facility. But from the time of that accident, ſhe could never walk nor even ſtand; and was always carried from one room to another, and to and from her carriage. Mrs. Robinſon conſoled herſelf with having effected the ſervice ſhe propoſed by this unfortunate journey; and never once was known peeviſhly to lament the irreparable conſequences.

Not long after this, Mrs. Robinſon went abroad for the benefit of her health, and remained five years on the continent. She took with her her daughter, whom ſhe tenderly loved; and her mother, to whom ſhe was always moſt affectionate and dutiful. And, ſolaced by the company of theſe perſons, enjoying the pleaſures of travelling in an agreeable manner through ſome of the fineſt parts of Europe, and at Paris, and every other place, treated with the moſt profound reſpect and conſideration by perſons moſt diſtinguiſhed for rank or talents, Mrs. Robinſon paſſed thoſe five years with a calm and rational happineſs that, perhaps, made them the moſt fortunate period of her life.

Mrs. Robinſon had not thought of literature as a reſource, either againſt the *tedium* of life, or for its wants, ſince the little attempt ſhe had made when her huſband was in priſon. On her return to England, which was in 1788, ſhe began thoſe literary employments in which ſhe continued to be engaged till within a very few weeks before her death, with a conſtancy, a ſpirit of enterpriſe, and a degree of ſucceſs, that cannot fail reſpectively to excite our aſtoniſhment, when we contemplate the diſadvantages of a life, at one time too rudely preſſed with misfortune, at another too much enervated with the refinements of luxury.

The chief of her publications are—

Poems, in two volumes, 8vo.

Legitimate Sonnets, with Thoughts on Poetical Subjects, and Anecdotes of the Grecian Poteſs, Sappho.

A Monody to the Memory of the Queen of France.

A Monody to the Memory of Sir Joſhua Reynolds.

Modern Manners; a Satire, in two Cantos, 4to.

The Sicilian Lover, a Tragedy, in five Acts.

Sicilian; The Cavern of Woe; and Solitude; three Poems, 4to.

A Pamphlet in Vindication of the Queen of France; publiſhed without a name.

A Pamphlet entitled, Thoughts on the Condition of Women, and the Injuſtice of Mental Subordination.

Vancenza, a Romance, 2 vols.

The Widow, a Novel, 2 vols.

Angelina, a Novel, 3 vols.

Hubert de Sevrac, a Romance, 3 vols.

Walſingham, a Novel, 4 vols.

The Falſe Friend, a Novel, 4 vols.

The Natural Daughter, a Novel, 2 vols.

Lyrical Tales, 1 vol. crown 8vo.

A Picture of Palermo, tranſlated from Dr. Hagar.

To the firſt edition of her poems, Mrs. Robinſon had a ſubſcription, that at once does honour to herſelf and the patronage ſhe received. Six hundred perſons of the higheſt rank or talents were her ſubſcribers; many of whom took ſeveral copies, and others aſſiſted her greatly beyond the amount of their ſubſcriptions. Mrs. Robinſon's beauty was ſtill admired; her engaging manners were ſtill remembered; her talents had already gained her that name, which men of genius often confer by converſation in literary circles, long before the favoured ſubject of their praiſe is known through the medium of publication. Mrs. Robinſon, at this period, was little leſs an object of attention, a theme of faſhion, than in the moment of her entire aſcendency in the gay world; and for this diſtinction ſhe was indebted ſolely to her faſcinating charms and genius, ſince her power was fled, and ſhe was even then falling into the diſrepute of comparative adverſity.

There exiſts a literary anecdote that deſerves to be noticed, both as it marks moſt diſtinctly the adulation univerſally paid to Mrs. Robinſon at the time we ſpeak of, and as it unfolds a little the character and ſpecies of thoſe periodical productions that call themſelves *Reviews*. When the firſt edition of Mrs. Robinſon's Poems (thoſe in two volumes) appeared, the *Reviews* beſtowed on them a praiſe, not above their merits, but agreeing altogether with Mrs. Robinſon's faſhion and currency at that moment. When a ſubſequent edition appeared, their tone was lowered; but it had this conſiſtency in it, that, though it was now below the merit of the work, it was on a level with the declining fortunes of Mrs. Robinſon.

The *Poems, in two 8vo. volumes*, which may juſtly be called Mrs. Robinſon's firſt publication, are almoſt in every part characterized by the effuſions of a rich genius; the ſweetneſs and elegance of a poliſhed taſte; and the genuine language of ſenſibility. Among the moſt vigorous poems in that collection, are the following: a poem entitled—*Ainſi va le monde*; in which the hallowed ſpirit of freedom (now indeed in little eſtimation) is poured forth in the true ſtyle of a poet—*Lines addreſſed to him who will underſtand them*; replete with

with paſſion—A poem beginning with *Bounding billows, ceaſe thy motion;* often named with admiration by a gentleman who is at once among the fineſt of our poets and the greateſt of our orators—And that moſt beautiful poem *The Maniac;* whoſe merit led the celebrated author of *The Minſtrel* to ſeek an introduction to Mrs. Robinſon, at Bath, where they both happened to be ſoon after its publication.

The Legitimate Sonnets are remarkable for their tenderneſs, and the harmony of their verſification; but have not the ſtrength of moſt of Mrs. Robinſon's other poems.

The little volume containing the three poems entitled, *Sight; The Cavern of Woe;* and *Solitude;* has ſeveral paſſages of the pureſt fire, the boldeſt thought, and the richeſt imagery.

But *the Lyrical Tales* are, perhaps, the moſt delightful of Mrs. Robinſon's compoſitions. Almoſt every poem in that ſmall volume is a treaſure to the heart or the imagination. The *Haunted Beach* is to be diſtinguiſhed for poetic imagery, and the excellence of the tale. After the cauſe of the beach being haunted is unfolded, in the murder of a ſhipwrecked ſailor by a fiſherman, tempted by the gold he had about his perſon, and *a ſpectered band* (the drowned companions of the ſailor) are deſcribed as ſurrounding the fiſherman's cottage, or following him in his occupation, the poem concludes with the following verſes; which, for error, and for the conſequent moral, are not ſurpaſſed in the Engliſh language.

" And ſince that hour the fiſherman
Has toil'd and toil'd in vain!
For all the night, the moony light
Gleams on the ſpecter'd main!
And when the ſkies are veil'd in gloom
The murd'rer's liquid way
Bounds o'er the deeply yawning tomb,
And flaſhing fires the lands illume,
Where the green billows play!

Full thirty years his taſk has been,
Day after day more weary;
For Heaven deſign'd his guilty mind
Should dwell on proſpects dreary.
Bound by a ſtrong and myſtic chain,
He has not pow'r to ſtray;
But, deſtin'd mis'ry to ſuſtain,
He waſtes, in ſolitude and pain—
A loathſome life away."

The *Alien Boy* is an inſtance of the ſublime. It is impoſſible by deſcription to do juſtice to the merits of that poem. One touch of the fineſt art we cannot forbear to give in the following lines—

" ——————————. Yet he lives,
A melancholy proof that man may bare
All the rude ſtorms of fate, and ſtill ſuſpire;
By the rude world forgotten!"

This is ſaid of one abandoned to all extremities of wretchednes. And for the perfect inſight into the human heart with which it is ſaid, we appeal to all who know its workings.

The Deſerted Cottage is a fine example of the ſimple and pathetic in writing; and the two concluding verſes deſerve to be quoted for the refinement of their feeling, and the delicacy of their moral taſte.

"And now behold yon little cot
All dreary and forſaken!
And know, that ſoon 'twill be thy lot
To fall, like JACOB and his race,
And leave on time's ſwift wing no trace,
Which way their courſe is taken.

Yet, if for truth and feeling known,
Thou ſtill ſhalt be lamented!
For when thy parting ſigh has flown,
Fond MEM'RY on thy grave ſhall give
A tear—to bid thy VIRTUES live!
Then—ſmile, AND BE CONTENTED."

The Poor Singing Dame is alſo a pathetic tale; which, though equally true to nature, is the copy of nature in her plainer garb.

The Trumpeter, an old Engliſh Tale, affords an example of another kind. It is a ſatire, expreſſed with all the acumen of its ſpecies; and it has beſide the merit of being a well-told tale, whoſe images paſs in vivid ſucceſſion before the eyes.

The Widow's Home, though poſſeſſing leſs of the fire of genius than ſome other poems in the volume, is an inſtance (to which we wiſh to refer our reader) of that moſt excellent moral feeling that peculiarly marked Mrs. Robinſon's character.

Many of Mrs. Robinſon's poems that appeared lately in the *Morning Poſt,* and which are not publiſhed in any collection, are extremely beautiful; and deſerve to be placed among her other works.

The proſe compoſitions of Mrs. Robinſon are greatly below her poetry. Not that her novels and romances (of which they chiefly conſiſt) want invention; but that ſhe wrote with a haſte that did not permit her to be choice in the ſelection of incidents, or to weave an artful webb in the relation. She was accuſtomed to write from the impulſe of the moment; and the facility with which ſhe wrote her poems, ſpoiled her for the drudgery that belongs to every work of great extent. Of her facility we could relate examples that appear incredible Many of the longeſt pieces in her *Lyrical Tales,* were written in one morning. *The Laſcar,* conſiſting of 312 lines, was written

ten, reviſed, and completed, in leſs than eight hours; and the beauties of that poem may challenge works more laboured.

But though Mrs. Robinſon could not ſubmit to the tedious conſideration of all that was neceſſary to a work of length, ſcarcely ever was labour more ſevere or conſtant, than that of the latter period of her life. She never diſappointed her employers, although her literary engagements were ſo many, and of ſuch various kinds, that it ſeemed impoſſible to execute them. We have ſaid, ſhe latterly earned nearly as much by literary labours as the amount of her annuity.

The *Lyrical Tales* was the laſt of Mrs. Robinſon's poetical publications. The laſt work on which ſhe was employed, was the tranſlation of *The Picture of Palermo*, from Dr. Hager. She had long occupied part of her time in preparing *Memoirs of her Life*; and, conſidering the fruitful events of that life, it is to be hoped they will not be with-held from the public.

For ſome months previous to her death, Mrs. Robinſon had much to endure. Her health was declining; pecuniary embarraſſments preſſed cloſely upon her; and her heart was ſwollen with injuries. Amidſt all this, her conduct was marked chiefly with fortitude and cheerfulneſs. It was only the few who ſaw her in the cloſeſt retirement that perceived the ſymptoms of a broken ſpirit. Yet her debts (which were partly the cauſe) were comparatively ſmall, 1200l. would have paid them; and Mrs. Robinſon had recently adopted plans of economy, which would have enabled her, in a year or two, to have ſatisfied every pecuniary claim on her. Her fate, in this reſpect, muſt be deemed cruel; and the more ſo, as ſhe had often releaſed others from the danger of a priſon, with which ſhe was threatened in her very laſt moments. Mrs. Robinſon was not, however, deſtitute of friends, had ſhe choſen to have applied to them. The Ducheſs of Devonſhire, Lord Moira, and the Marquis and Marchioneſs of Hertford, with many other diſtinguiſhed characters, had been liberal patrons, and continued to be warmly attached to her.

In the courſe of this laſt ſummer, Mrs. Robinſon had retired almoſt from the world, to a beautiful cottage belonging to her daughter on Engleſield Green, near Windſor Foreſt. Here the encroachments of diſeaſe, mental and bodily, gradually overpowered every effort of human ſkill; and after lingering for near three months, notwithſtanding the unexampled attentions of Drs. Pope and Chandler (gentlemen not more diſtinguiſhed for their profeſſional ſkill, than their univerſal benevolence of heart), ſhe expired on the 26th day of December, 1800. On the body being opened, by the expreſs wiſh of the phyſicians who attended her, *the immediate cauſe* of her death was found to be an accumulation of water on the cheſt, together with ſix large ſtones contained in the gall bladder, a circumſtance which, had ſhe been able to take the exerciſe of walking, would long ſince have accelerated that event which is now the ſubject of regret to her friends.

In the laſt hours of her exiſtence, Mrs. Robinſon was not deſerted by that fortitude and ſtrength of mind which had ever diſtinguiſhed her. She gave directions for her funeral; and expreſſed many wiſhes relative to her death with a ſpirit perfectly reſigned.

By her *own deſire*, ſhe is buried on the north ſide of Old Windſor Church Yard. Her funeral was plain. The laſt melancholy office of attending her remains was performed by two literary and valued friends. A monument, on a ſimple and elegant model, is preparing by her daughter's orders, and is intended to be erected over the place of her interment.

ANECDOTES *of* GERMAN AUTHORS *and* AUTHORESSES *reſiding at* WEIMAR *in* SAXONY.

(Continued from p. 434, of Vol. 10.)

VON GOTHE, privy councillor to the Duke of Saxe-Weimar, intendant of the ducal mines, of the theatres, of the Academy of Painting, &c. the Apollo of the German Parnaſſus, has attained in his political as well as literary career a ſplendid eminence. Göthe is a native of Frankfort. When the Duke of Weimar paſſed through that city on his way to Darmſtadt, to be betrothed to a Heſſian princeſs, he became acquainted with young Göthe, then already reſplendent with the rays of glory reflected upon him from his "Werther" and his "Götz von Berlichingen." He had about that time written againſt Wieland's review of the Alceſte of Euripides, a ſatyrical farce, entitled, "Gods, Heroes, and Wieland." Wieland anſwered the Frankfort ſatyriſt in the ſame ſtyle. The duke, who was no ſtranger to the warfare carried on by the two poets againſt one another, aſked Göthe if he had no commiſſion to his good friend in Weimar, or whether he would not rather go thither himſelf, to finiſh the conteſt in a perſonal interview? Göthe anſwered: "If you will make ſomething of me in Weimar, I ſhall moſt willingly go thither."—'It ſhall be done.'

—"But

—"But you muſt make me ſomething worth the while."—"That too ſhall be done."—The young poet accordingly accepted the duke's offer. The tumultuous genial epoch, which, on his arrival, commenced at Weimar with walking on ſtilts, horſe-racing, ſkating, banquets where the gueſts drank out of ſkulls, cudgelling, boxing, and other wild pranks and overflowings of a genial humour, and thence ſpread, together with the faſhion to dreſs *à-la-Werther*, like a whirlwind over all Germany, is ſufficiently known and decried. Leſſing immortalized this ſtormy period by the following energetic and characteriſtic ſaying, "If any one," exclaimed he, "call me a *genius*, I ſhall give him ſo ſevere a box in the ear, that he will believe there were two of them." The madneſs had at laſt riſen to ſuch a height, that poor Lenz, who afterwards died inſane in Ruſſia, when his unlucky ſtars led him to Weimar, into the midſt of the whirlpool, broke out into theſe diſguſting words, on ſeeing ſome cow-dung lying in the ſun: "What bliſs to be a cow-t—d baſking in the ſun!" There was ſuch noiſe, buſtle, and ſtamping after the new-genial faſhion, that the then yet ſober proſaic ground of Weimar quaked and ſmoked, and the timid nymphs of the Ilm took refuge in their grottos. The rage for theatrical exhibitions, in particular, was indulged to a great exceſs. The duke and his courtiers acted on a private ſtage the ſatyrical farces of Göthe, before the chief inhabitants of Weimar. The age of Ariſtophanes, and of the old comedy in Athens, ſeemed to have returned. Every one laughed at the follies and failings of his neighbours, which were here held forth to public view; and unexpectedly found his own exhibited in his turn. Many alluſions in *Göthe*'s earlier plays, which were afterwards publiſhed with many omiſſions, but ſtill ſo that many paſſages ſtand in need of a ſecret key to diſcloſe their meaning, cannot be explained, except by referring to the hiſtory of that period of geniality. Thus, for inſtance, he then wrote an imitation of the Birds of Ariſtophanes, which was acted on a ſmall ſtage at one of the duke's hunting-ſeats. At that time too he produced his *Fauſt*, or the Adventures of a Necromancer, who is at laſt carried off by the devil. The greater and moſt intereſting part of theſe high entertaining and feſtive productions is not yet printed. Many of the plays were exhibited in the woods and valleys; every place near and around Weimar was conſecrated to the ſervice of the Comic Muſe; and the ſurrounding country every where exhibits the ruins of that golden age of mirth and genius. They endeavoured to draw Wieland into the vortex of wild tumultuous diverſion; but the mild Wieland ſhuddered at their break-neck fêtes and pranks: and, in conſequence, he had the mortification to ſee himſelf, a few days after, exhibited on the ſtage in the moſt ridiculous coſtume.

But ſoon theſe wild ebullitions of youthful ſpirit ſubſided; and a dignity and manlineſs ſucceeded, which rendered Göthe the more worthy of eſteem. It is ſaid that then, and even at a later period, he poſſeſſed an almoſt magic power over the affections of the fair ſex; and that, however, no woman could boaſt to have held him, either as a youth or a man, enſlaved in the fetters of her charms. He ſtill converſes with the ladies in that eaſy and dandling playful manner with which we are wont to treat children; and even now, the ladies emulouſly either hate or love him. Göthe is of opinion, that the wings of genius would be hindered from expanding by the too ſtrict domeſtic bonds. His ideas of women are moſt ſtrongly expreſſed in his laſt novel, entitled *Wilhelm Meiſter*, in which the pretty Philinna is his heroine, and in his Love Elegies, which are written with all the voluptuous fire of a Propertius, and have been again reprinted laſt year in the ſeventh volume of his works. Göthe has acted perfectly conſiſtent with theſe notions, in never marrying. He cannot, however, be accuſed of licentiouſneſs in his amours; and gives a very proper education to his only ſon, whom he had by his houſekeeper, a Demoiſelle Vulpius.

In the mean time, our poet, equally the favourite of Fortune and of the Muſes, rapidly roſe from dignity to dignity; he now appeared like a beneficent Genius at the ſide of the duke, over whom he poſſeſſed the moſt unbounded influence; and few things of importance were done, which were not either planned or executed by the new miniſter. When he went to Italy, he reſigned the management of *part* of the numerous affairs connected with his high office, that he might have the more leiſure to dedicate to the Muſes. Even at preſent, however, his ſovereign does nothing without previouſly conſulting him; and in the campaign againſt the French in 1792, Göthe was obliged to accompany him to the army.

The external appearance of this great man forms a ſtriking contraſt with Wieland's; that of the latter full of mildneſs, modeſty, and friendlineſs; and that of the former indicating pride, arrogance and defiance. But through this forbidding

outside there shines forth a firmness and elevation of character, to which no one, on a nearer acquaintance, can refuse his esteem. Göthe, like Wieland, entertains no very high opinion of mankind in general: only it would seem, that what is merely disgust in the latter, is become in the former a settled habit of contempt. To him mankind appear interesting, but only in one point of view, namely, as furnishing a subject for the exertion of his poetical talents.

Jena is the favourite abode of Göthe's muse. In the castle of that place, our poet often resides, and pursues his studies for weeks together; probably because he can there enjoy undisturbed peace and tranquillity, which is denied him at Weimar. His Iphigenia was composed in a wood near Weimar, which particularly recommended itself to him, when in the moments of inspiration he sought for solitude. On the wall of the hermitage, whence came forth the Iphigenia, the following verses were inscribed by Göthe, and may still be read there:

"Ueber allen Wipfeln ist Ruh!
In allen Zweigen hörst du
Keinen Hauch!
Die Vögel schlafen im Walde,
Warte nur, balde
Schläfst du auch!"*

In his person, Göthe exhibits the fullness and rotundity of health and good living; he is a true epicurean god, up to the neck, which supports a Platonic head. Wicked wits have said of him, that he poetises best in the banqueting-room: but, according to his own confession, it is in the lap of beauty. Göthe interests himself with enthusiasm for the improvement of the fine arts, especially painting; to which the *Propyläen*, published by him bear honourable testimony. Many of the best artists now living at Weimar (as, for instance, Krause, who is president of the academy of painting, Horny, and others) owe their first establishment there, and after success, chiefly to his fostering patronage. The Italian Muses, whom he has several times visited in their own charming country, have decorated his house with their choicest gifts. Göthe possesses a mind extremely eager after knowledge: he loves, and as far as he can, pursues the study of all the sciences. He has formed himself by the contemplation and enjoyment of the beautiful, and by the constant endeavour to see and investigate every thing himself—the character of great and original writers in every branch of literature.

To enable us to pronounce a proper judgment on the merits of Göthe, we must distinguish three periods of his life, and of the therewith intimately connected emanations of his genius. The first is the boisterous stormy period. This period closes with his "Clavigo." Many passages of "Wilhelm Meister," however, which were then already written, are stamped with the same character—as likewise the noted *Xenien*, or biting epigrams on most of the German authors and learned societies, which appeared in Schiller's Poetical Almanack for 1797. The second period comprehends his Iphigenia, his Tasso, his Egmont, and other mature works of his genius, which then received the highest classical polish in Rome, Naples, Sicily, where he lived four years. It closes with his idyllic poem, entitled "Hermann and Dorothy." The third period, in which he at present is, is that of the arts. The mighty creative Genius now seldom swings his flaming torch on high: in his stead has succeeded the imitative and reasoning Muse. During this latter period, Göthe has given a modern metrical dress to the old satyrical poem, entitled "Reynard the Fox;" and lately he has fitted for the German stage several of Voltaire's tragedies. He now instructs us in the laws of the fine arts, in his *Propyläen*, a periodical publication, whose excellence will not be wholly comprehended till some later period. Most praise-worthy is the prize exhibition for the works of German artists, which he two years ago, out of his own pocket, instituted at Weimar. The candidates for last year's prize sent, from various parts of Germany, twenty-seven pictures, which were for fourteen days exhibited to the Weimar public. Further information relative to this prize exhibition may be found in the *Propyläen*, of which six numbers have appeared.

(*Some further Account of the Literati of Weimar will be given in our next.*)

* Calmness reigns o'er the tops of the trees! not a breath is heard among the branches!—The birds are asleep in the grove—wait but a little while, and thou too sleepest."

Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

A FORGOTTEN REMEDY.

BISHOP BERKELEY, in his continuation of Siris, ſays, that when the yellow fever raged in the Weſt Indies, the Negroes, with a tub of tar-water in their quarters, did well: but ſome of the better ſort miſcarried, among whom the phyſician himſelf lay at the point of death. His brother recovered him, however, by pouring down his throat in ſpoonfuls ſome of the ſame liquor that recovered the Negroes. This fact derives from a gentleman in the iſland of St. Chriſtopher. *Berkeley's Works* II. 660.

Apropos of Biſhop Berkeley! Is it certain that he wrote the Travels of Gaudentio di Lucca? Which papers in the Guardian and the Spectator did he furniſh? Where can his letter to Dr. Freind on the Tarantula be met with? Why were none of theſe writings included in the quarto edition of his works; or rather why is there not a new and complete edition of every thing written by the Britiſh Plato?

A NEW DISH PROPOSED.

In Bootan, ſays Captain Samuel Turner (Embaſſy to the Lama, p. 126), the inhabitants boil their tea leaves until they are tender, and eat them with butter, ſalt, and flour, all the ingredients being intimately blended together. This was a regale, he adds, from which at firſt our taſtes revolted with diſguſt; but our early reconciliation to it convinced me, that this kind of tea gruel wants only the recommendation of cuſtom to be eſteemed a luxury.

We read in the old magazines, of a lady, who, when tea was a novelty in England, received a pound as a preſent from her ſon in the Eaſt Indies. Not knowing how to ſwallow it, ſhe boiled the whole parcel, like a diſh of brocoli, and offered it to her gueſts with melted butter and ſalt, as we eat greens. Every one admired exceedingly the new vegetable.

May we not from theſe inſtances infer, that inſtead of throwing away our tea-leaves after breakfaſt, they might be warmed for ſauce to the dinner: an economy of food by no means inſignificant.

MILTON'S EARLY READING.

Milton viſited Italy in 1638. He may there have met with the following poems on ſacred ſubjects;

Alighieri Dante's *Divina Commedia*, printed in 1472.—Bernardo Pulci's *Paſſione di Giesu Chriſto*, 1490.—Bernardo Pulci's *Vendetta di Gieſu Chriſto*, 1491.—Teofilo Folengo's *Umanita di Dio*, 1533.—Marco Jeronimo Vida's *Chriſtias*, 1535.—Eraſmo di Valvaſone's *Angeleida*, 1590.—Torquato Taſſo's *Mondo Creato*, 1592.—Giovanni Soranzo's *Adamo*, 1604.—Giovanni Nizzoli's *Digiuno di Chriſto nel Deſerto*, 1611.—Giovanni Domenico Peri's *Mondo Deſolato*, 1637.

The Paradiſe Loſt was given to the printer in 1667: ſo that before its completion Milton may have received Toldo Conſtantini's *Guidicio Eſtremo*, printed in 1648. It is highly probable that Taſſo's *Mondo Creato*, a poem in blank verſe, and Spranzo's *Adamo*, have ſuggeſted much of the outline of Paradiſe Loſt; and Valvaſone's *Angeleida* much of the angelic war deſcribed in the fifth and ſixth books. Nizzoli's *Digiuno* is no leſs likely to have influenced the plan of Paradiſe Regained.

MATTHEW'S FORM *of* BAPTISM (xxvii. 19.).

Was not the Syriac language in popular uſe at Jeruſalem during the time of Chriſt? Are not the Syriac words, correſponding with the *agion pneuma* of the Greek tranſlation of Matthew's Goſpel, more exactly rendered (ſee Maſclef's *Grammatica Syriaca*, p. 189.) by the Latin words *ſpiritus ſanctitatis*, than by *anima ſancta*, or *ſpiritus ſanctus?* Would not theſe words be cloſely interpreted by the Engliſh phraſe *ſpirit of holineſs*, and fairly expreſſed by the ſingle word *ſanctanimity or religion?*

If ſo, the baptiſm was to be given in the name of God, of Chriſt, and of Religion, a natural and expreſſive invocation. In other paſſages of the Chriſtian Scriptures, the terms religion, or holy-mindedneſs, may, with obvious advantage, be ſubſtituted for the words *Holy Ghoſt*, which are but too well adapted for giving riſe to a myſtical polytheiſtic perſonification, and worſhip of a moral or allegoric quality, reſembling the Pagan adoration of Concord, Victory, or Fidelity.

GHELFUCIUS.

In the preface to Ceva's Jeſus Puer, one Ghelfucius is mentioned as *magni nominis vates*. What did he write? Where and when

when did he flouriſh? Is his work, like Peterſen's Uranias, which Libnitz corrected, one of thoſe pious poems, the author of which has merited eternity, but not immortality?

EDWARD FAIRFAX.

Edward Fairfax, ſays the laſt editor of his Jeruſalem Delivered, was a natural ſon of Sir Thomas Fairfax, of Denton, in Yorkſhire. The time of his birth and death are alike unknown. Very few particulars of his life have been preſerved.

The firſt edition of his Taſſo was printed in 1600. A ſecond edition, publiſhed in 1624, was edited by Mr. Bill, an indirect proof of the previous death of Fairfax.

In the collection of ancient Engliſh poems, publiſhed by E. Cooper in 1738, an eclogue, called the fourth of Fairfax's, is inſerted. Manuſcripts of his, it ſhould ſeem, were then ſtill in being, and are ſaid to have conſiſted of twelve eclogues, a book of dæmonology, and the Hiſtory of Edward the Black Prince. Was this laſt a metrical romance, of which his dæmonological ſtudies were to ſupply the machinery, an epic poem, for which his tranſlation of Godfrey was but the apprenticeſhip?

Can any of the readers of the Monthly Magazine communicate more concerning him, and his works?

JOAN *of* ARC.

A Latin poem was printed at Paris in 1516, with the tile *De geſtis Joannæ Virginis Franciæ lib. iv.*

TINDALL'S TRANSLATION *of the* NEW TESTAMENT.

Tindall's Tranſlation of the New Teſtament was finiſhed in the reign of Henry VIII. A. D. 1526, and the whole impreſſion (as it was ſuppoſed) purchaſed by Tonſtall, Biſhop of London, and in the courſe of that year publicly burnt at St. Paul's Croſs.

Tindall was betrayed at Antwerp, and apprehended by the Emperor's officers, who made him a cloſe priſoner in the Caſtle of Fribourg, 1536, where he had the ſame fate as his Tranſlation, for he was publicly burnt.

One copy of this curious Tranſlation eſcaped the flames, and was picked up by one of the late Earl of Oxford's collectors, and was conſidered of ſo much value by this munificent nobleman, that he ſettled twenty pounds per annum for life upon the perſon who procured it.

His lordſhip's library being after his death purchaſed by Oſborne the bookſeller of Gray's Inn, this copy was marked in his catalogue *fifteen ſhillings*, and for that ſum purchaſed by the ingenious *Mr. Ames* (Author of the Catalogue of Engliſh Portraits, &c. &c.)

On the death of Mr. Ames, his library was ſold at Langford's Rooms, and on the 13th of May, 1760, this copy of Tindall's Tranſlation was ſold for fourteen guineas and a half.

DR. CROXALL'S *30th of* JANUARY SERMON, *and* ORATOR HENLEY'S VERSIFICATION.

On the 30th of January, 1730, Dr. Croxall preached a ſermon before the Houſe of Commons, from the following text—"Take away the wicked from before the king, and his throne ſhall be eſtabliſhed in righteouſneſs."

This ſermon gave ſo much offence to Sir Robert Walpole, that he prevented the thanks of the houſe being preſented to the preacher. Of this circumſtance Orator Henley availed himſelf, and to the next advertiſement of his lecture at Clare Market, appeared the following motto:

"Away with the wicked before the king,
And away with the wicked behind him;
His throne it will bleſs
With righteouſneſs,
And we ſhall know where to find him."

REFORMERS.

Bradford, in the reign of Henry VIII. choſe rather to be burnt alive than admit the word TRANSUBSTANTIATION into his creed, becauſe it was abſurd, yet he wrote a long book in defence of PREDESTINATION: query which is the moſt abſurd?

Richard Cox, Dean of Weſtminſter and Canon of Windſor, was appointed one of the commiſſioners to viſit the Univerſity of Oxford about 1548, and his zeal for the reformation was ſo exceſſive, that he deſtroyed a number of curious books, for no other reaſon, but becauſe they were written by Roman Catholics.

John Blagrave died 1611, and among other charities left ten pounds to be annually diſtributed in the following manner: On Good Friday, each of the three pariſhes in Reading ſend to the Town-hall one virtuous maiden who has lived five years with her maſter; there in the preſence of the magiſtrates, theſe three maidens throw dice for ten pounds. The two loſers are returned with a freſh one the year following, and again the third year, till each has had three chances.

PREACHERS.

Many a man, ſays Dr. South, would have made a very good pulpit, who would have made a very bad figure if he had been put into it himſelf.

SUNDAY SPORTS.

It is a ſingular circumſtance than an act, allowing dancing, &c. on a Sunday, ſhould have paſſed in the reign of Charles I. who, his greateſt enemies muſt allow, had at leaſt every exterior of religion, and that an act for keeping holy the ſabbath day ſhould be paſſed in the reign of Charles II. who, his beſt friends muſt acknowledge, had no more religion, nor regard to its forms, than one of his own coach-horſes.

ACCOUNT *of two* CENTENARIANS, *extracted from a* LITERARY JOURNAL *of* 1740.

The pictures of two centenarians are brought to Compeigne. The firſt is the picture of John Rovin, aged 172, and Sarah Deſſen, aged 164: they were born in the Banyat of Temeſwar, in Hungary, where they ſtill live. They have been married near 147 years, and have two ſons and two daughters living; their youngeſt ſon is 116 years old, and has two great grandſons, one 35, and the other 33.

The ſecond picture is that of Peter Zorton, a peaſant in the ſame Banyat, who died Jan. 25th, 1724, aged 185. His youngeſt ſon is ſtill living.

Oppoſite CONSEQUENCES *from the ſame* CAUSE.

Spiller, the comedian, for whoſe benefit Hogarth engraved a ticket, was, about the year 1720, in ſuch eſtimation, that he had what was then deemed a very handſome ſalary; but had it been double what it was, his improvident diſpoſition, and unbounded extravagance (eſpecially in his amours), would have kept him poor—and very poor he was. With his poverty he was frequently reproached, and once with ſome ſeverity by a female performer, who, having a good perſon and a very *tender* heart, contrived to make a figure with a very inferior ſalary. Of this ſhe boaſted, and aſked him *why he could not manage in the ſame way?* "Madam," replied the irritated performer, "*Madam, that which makes you rich, keeps me perpetually poor!*"

ORIGINAL POETRY.

BOKO, *or the* AFRICAN.

WHAT mournful voice, with plaintive ſighs,
Sad ſounds along the winding vale?
What piercing ſhrieks of anguiſh riſe,
And float upon the hollow gale?

Ah me! ſuch ſounds of wild deſpair
As now my liſt'ning ears invade,
Ne'er iſſued from the cells of Care,
Ne'er burſt from Hell's tremendous ſhade.

Some hapleſs wretch, to grief a prey,
With more than common woes oppreſt,
In ſorrow pines the night away,
Unchear'd by hope, by peace unbleſt.

Hark! that deep groan, borne on the blaſt,
Beſpeaks the weeping ſuff'rer near;
Another ſtill, ſucceeding faſt,
Now vibrates on my ſtartled ear!

On thee I call, fair queen of night!
O ſilver Cynthia, hear my pray'r!
Unveil thy beauties to my ſight,
And guide me to the child of care.

Propitious to my ardent ſuit,
I ſee the clouds diſparting fly;
I ſee thy mild beams quiv'ring ſhoot
Acroſs the azure-boſom'd ſky.

And now in ſounds diſtinct and ſlow
I hear ſad BOKO's voice complain;
He ſighing pours his matchleſs woe,
Atteſting tears confeſs his pain.

"Accurſed Avarice, down to hell!"
The mourner cry'd, "with all thy train!
"Never did yet a fiend more fell,
In human hearts an entrance gain.

"Beneath thine iron rod I bend,
Forlorn thy bloody ſcourge I rue;
When, monſter, will thy torments end?
Can nought but death thy rage ſubdue?

"Force, ruffian-force, with guilty hands
Has torn me from my joys away;
Condemn'd to toil in diſtant lands,
And doom'd to weep each paſſing day.

"No more my native groves among,
With jetty beauties ſhall I rove;
Nor liſten to the artleſs ſong,
Attun'd to nature and to love.

"No

" No more beneath the plantane's ſhade
Shall Boko's breaſt with rapture ſwell,
What time his ever-faithful maid
Her tender heart's ſoft ſorrows tell.

" Far other woes I'm doom'd to prove,
Than thoſe that ſpring from beauty's pow'r;
Far other cares than thoſe of love
Inceſſant claim each paſſing hour.

" The ſounding whip and clanking chain
With horrid din diſturb my reſt;
And curſes dire, from lips profane,
Shoot ſudden terrors thro' my breaſt.

" Divided far from all I love,
Remov'd from all my heart holds dear,
Death's ſharpeſt pangs each day I prove,
And ſhed each hour the fruitleſs tear.

" Then come kind Pow'r, the wretch's friend,
O come, and this laſt ſtruggle ſee:
'Tis thus thy Boko meets his end;
'Tis thus he ſets his ſpirit free!"

Too well he aim'd the deadly blow;—
His parting ſpirit upward fled;—
And as to earth his corſe ſunk low,
Dim night a deeper horror ſhed.

Exeter, Nov. 14, 1800. R. H.

MORNING SHADES.

HOW ſoothing, penſive Anna, to review
The roſy hours we lately bade adieu!
As lonely in the morning ſhade I rove,
The murmurs of the wind, that ſweep the grove,
Diffuſe congenial ſadneſs o'er my heart,
Doom'd from thy lovely preſence to depart.
Oft times, ye nymphs! recall the ſmiling ſcene:
The heavens how bright! and ocean how ſerene!
When warlike ſeamen ply'd the daſhing oar,
To waft us gaily to the verdant ſhore;
And there review the manſion high, that ſtood
Where ſhone the river through the circling wood.
Attune thine airy harp, harmonious wind!
Like me to ſoothe the friends I leave behind.

MORWEL DOWN.

ON Morwel's brow, ſo oft, why views thine eye
The ſcene that ſpreads from Edgecombe's woody ſteep;
When Phœbus bluſhes in the orient ſky,
And paints with gold the margin of the deep?

Why from the vale, where Tavy's rocky tide,
In chorus ſwells the ſylvan roundelay,
Climb you with feet untir'd up Morwel's ſide,
To mark the opening beauties of the bay?

And there when Dian hangs her ſilver bow
Bright in the ſtarry palace of the weſt;
Why wander on that mountain to and fro,
Like one of friends bereaved or balmy reſt?
Methinks that proſpect breathes ſome magic ſpells:
" It does," my friend, " for there my Anna dwells!"

MIDNIGHT DARKNESS.

HOW wild the uproar of the ſtormy night!
Wind, rain, and hail reſound amid the gloom;
No ray of lunar, or of ſtarry light
With heav'nly ſmile ſalutes my ſhadowy room!
While lawleſs whirlwinds ſweep the thundering ſky,
And clouds, that pour a ſudden deluge, roll;
No lovely Anna checks my riſing ſigh,
Or whiſpers peace and gladneſs to my ſoul.
She ſleeps enamoured of the God of reſt,
Who folds (ah me!) my darling in his arms,
Inſpires with ſweet repoſe her gentle breaſt,
And kindles with the glow of health her charms.
But if a ſtealing dream the damſel ſee,
She ſcorns the god, and dreams alone of me.

Jan. 1801. W. Evans.

To LESBIA.

Soles occidere, et redire poſſunt:
Nobis cum ſemel occidit brevis lux,
Nox eſt perpetua una dormienda, &c.
Catullus.

THOUGH fades the ſapphire ſun's reſplendent ray,
He ſoon ſhall ope the golden gates of day:
But we, when fades our dim deceitful light,
Are doom'd to ſlumber an eternal night:
Then let us pluck, while in their balmy prime,
The flowers of youth, nor ſport with rapid Time;
For Time ſhall ſteal the roſe from off thy face,
And rob the dimpling cheek of ev'ry grace.

SONNET *on the* APPROACH *of the* GOUT.

'TIS ſtrange that thou ſhouldſt leave the downy bed,
The Turkey carpet, and the ſoft ſettee,
Shouldſt leave the board with choiceſt dainties ſpread,
To fix thy odious reſidence with me!

'Tis

'Tis ſtrange that thou, attach'd to plenteous eaſe,
Shouldſt leave thoſe dwellings for a roof like mine,
Where plaineſt meals keen appetites appeaſe,
And where thou wilt not find one drop of wine!
'Tis paſſing ſtrange! yet ſhouldſt thou perſevere,
And rack theſe bones with agonizing pangs,
Firm as a rock thy tortures will I bear,
And teach the affluent how to blunt thy fangs:
Yes! ſhouldſt thou viſit me, capricious Gout,
Hard fare ſhall be thy lot; by Jove, I'll ſtarve thee out!

ODE *to* PHILOMELA.

Tranſlated from the French of Rouſſeau.

PLAINTIVE Philomel! and why
Breathing ſtill misfortune's ſigh?
Since, to mitigate thy grief,
All nature vies for thy relief;
Thus reviv'd—earth's alter'd ſcene
Smiles—at thy return—ſerene;
Dryads, courting thus thy love,
Spread the lone, the ſhady grove.
Unfelt, unheard by thee, the North
Fierce his nipping blaſts ſends forth;
All our verdure earth reſumes,
All its ſplendour heaven illumes;
For thee the young Cephalian fair,
Flora dews with many a tear;
Collected by the gentle gales,
Flowery odours earth exhales.
So ſoft and ſweet thine accents move,
Silence holds the coral grove;
Reſpect the ſavage *fowler* pays
To thine harmleſs length of days;
But thy ſoul with pity glows
At the ſad memory of woes,
Of *ills* that wrong'd a ſiſter dear,
And draw the ſympathetic tear.
Alas! but my ſad thoughts pourtray
Evils more *piercing* far than they.
The cares are *paſt* that fill *thy* tale,
My *preſent* troubles I bewail;
But ſince attentive nature deigns
With ready balm to heal *thy* pains,
I ſacrifice the grief-worn tye,
The ſoft indulgence—of a ſigh.

T.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE *of* FRANCE.

THE deſire of extending the dominion of ſcience has engaged C. DUPONT, notwithſtanding his age, to viſit South America, where he is now travelling in the employ of the Inſtitute. During the voyage, he has been employed in making obſervations on the force of the currents in the gulph of Mexico, and in ſeeking the reaſon why the ocean, after having hollowed out this gulph, and left the Archipelago of iſlands in the middle of its waves, breaks againſt the ſhore of North America, which oppoſes an inſurmountable obſtacle to its advance. He has obſerved, that along Rhode-Iſland and New York, the ſea-coaſt is made up of granite, and from the information of ſeveral able naturaliſts in the Philoſophical Society of Philadelphia, it appears, that from the point of Acadia northwards along the whole eaſtern coaſt of North America, as low as Georgia and Florida, the ſoil is imbedded on a vaſt range of granite. C. Dupont thinks that there are ſtriking marks along the whole of this coaſt of ſome terrible convulſion of the earth like that which ſeparated Calpe from Abyla.

C. LEGRAND D'AUSSY is about to publiſh, along with a prefatory introduction of his own, the relation of a voyage beyond ſea, and a return to France by land, made in 1432 and 1433 by a well-informed and judicious perſon, full of curious obſervations concerning the manners, cuſtoms, and reſpective intereſts of various people of Aſia and Europe, and theſe among the beſt known. The introduction is a memoir on thoſe different French navigators before the fifteenth century, who have given any account of their proceedings, and of foreigners, who before this period wrote their relations in the French language. He alſo examines, with ſound and judicious criticiſm, the voyages in the fifth century from Gaul to Rome, by Numantius; to the Holy Land, in 505, by the Biſhop Arculſius; to Conſtantinople, in 811, by Houlton, ſent by Charlemagne; to the Holy Land, in 870, by the Monk Bernard, and the later and better known voyages in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, by Caſpin, Rubruquis, Hayton, and Mandeville.

C. VAUQUELIN has confirmed the exiſtence of a new earth found by M. GADOLIN in a black ſtone procured at Sterby, in Sweden. This is the ninth earth, and, like the glycine, it forms very ſweet-taſted ſalts along with acids, but differs from it in being very little ſoluble when combined with ſulphuric acid, and being pre-

precipitated from its ſolutions by oxalic acid, or pruſſiated potaſh.

C. HAUY has found that ſulphur poſſeſſes, in a very high degree, the property of doubling the images of objects, even when the two ſurfaces which are looked upon are quite parallel. He ſhews that the refracting power of ſulphur is much more than what is indicated by its mere denſity; and in this ſubſtance therefore the conjecture of Newton on combuſtible bodies receives additional weight.

C. GERARD deſcribed a ſpecies of vetch (*trifolium ſuffocatum* of Linnæus) a part of whoſe flowers always remain underground, and there produce ſeeds which come to maturity and vegetate. C. VENTENAT adds his teſtimony to the truth of theſe obſervations.

C. BEAUVOIS has given an account of a new genus of plants, which he has diſcovered in Africa, and called by him *amphalecarpon*. The peculiarity of this tree is that its flowers and fruit are attached to the trunk, without the intervention of branches. He likewiſe has made ſeveral new obſervations on moſſes, which confirm him in the opinion that the capſule (*urna*) of theſe plants is hermaphrodite, containing at the ſame time the fecundating pollen and the germs of the ſeeds.

C. SABATIER has endeavoured to give a new explanation of the changes which the new-born infant experiences in the circulation of the blood. The oppreſſion of the vaſcular ſyſtem, he obſerves, which reſults from the removal of the placenta, forces the infant to make various efforts, which occaſion the firſt reſpiration. The thorax in dilating puſhes down the diaphragm, and with it the heart, and the more eaſily as the bulk of the liver has diminiſhed. The heart, in changing its poſition, alters the relative ſituation of all the veſſels attached to it, when, by a complication of actions, the *foramen ovale* cloſes. The angle which the *canalis arteriosus* forms with the two large arteries alſo changes, and this canal, likewiſe, from no longer receiving blood, in a ſhort time is obliterated.

C. MESSIER gives a curious compariſon between the ſummers of the years 8 and 1 (1800 and 1793). The moſt remarkable circumſtance belonging to the laſt ſummer, is the unuſual fall of the waters of the Seine. In the year 1793, the level of the water was pretty uniformly for four months and a half, twenty-ſeven millimetres above the zero of the ſcale or gauge, fixed in the bridge of La Tournelle. For four days only it fell to the zero. Laſt ſummer, however, on the 2d Fructidor (Aug. 20,) the water ſank 167 millimetres (ſix inches) below the zero of the gauge, which was the loweſt fall in 1793. The year 1719 was remarkable for the drought, as there only fell nine inches, four lines, of rain during the whole year at the obſervatory at Paris, which is only half the common average. The ſinking of the water of the Seine was alſo ſo uncommon, that to preſerve the memorial of it, a ſcale was fixed on the Pont de la Tournelle; but an uncertainty has ariſen, whether the extreme fall of the water was marked by the zero of the ſcale, or by the firſt foot above it. Whichever opinion be taken, the fall laſt ſummer was lower than at any period on record, being either ſix or eighteen inches lower than in 1719, according to the ſide of the queſtion adopted.

C. PRONY read a memoir containing the deſcription and analytical theory of a new inſtrument fitted to meaſure the length of a pendulum beating ſeconds. It is known that the preſent method requires very delicate attention to the form of the oſcillating bodies, that the oſcillations cannot be prolonged beyond two hours at the utmoſt, and hence the accuracy of its reſults muſt be ſubjected to the regularity of the time; and that the neceſſity of taking down and ſetting up the apparatus in different places may cauſe ſome doubts with regard to the exactneſs of the obſervations. C. Prony propoſes to remedy theſe defects by his new inſtrument, which does not require any particular attention to the form of the oſcillating body, whilſt the bulk of the latter is ſufficient to allow the continuance of the oſcillations during two ſucceſſive tranſits of the ſame ſtar acroſs the ſame vertical line, ſo that the uſe of the time-pieces is reduced merely to aſſiſt in counting the oſcillations of the pendulum.

C. BRISSON has publiſhed his Elements of Phyſico-Chemical Science, intended as a continuation of his Principles of Natural Philoſophy, principally for the uſe of the central ſchools, and contains a clear and methodical ſurvey of all the ſubſtances concerned in chemiſtry, their analyſis, ſpecific gravity, and other remarkable properties, with the principal apparatus for experiments.

The foreign members of the commiſſion for weights and meaſures continue to report the intereſt with which their reſpective governments have received the models of the metre and kilogramme. Mr. BUGGE, director of the obſervatory and board of longitude at Copenhagen, has had the models conſigned to his care. C. TRALLES, deputy from Helvetia, and the miniſter of ſciences and arts of this republic, mention the hopes which they

tain of ſeeing a metrical ſyſtem adopted in Switzerland ſimilar to the French. By a fortunate concurrence, the common foot of Zurich is found to be almoſt exactly equal to three decimetres, to within a hundredth of a line of difference, a quantity ſo ſmall as always to be diſregarded in commerce, and ſeldom to be eſtimated even in the moſt delicate operations.

C. MONGEZ has added one conjecture to the many already exiſting, concerning the deſign of one of the fineſt ſtatues brought from Italy, which was dug up in 1767 near Fraſcati, and has long been known by the name of its inſcription, *Sardanapalus*, and lately called the *Bearded Bacchus*. Mongez gives it to the Emperor Heliogabalus, and this opinion is rendered plauſible by the well known affectation of this prince to take the Aſſyrian dreſs; by the attributes of Bacchus, which he loved to aſſume; the name of Sardanapalus, which he ſo well deſerved; and bearded face, which the artiſts were in the habit of giving to the ſucceſſors of the philoſophic Antonines.

A report was made on the improvement in the mechaniſm of the ſtereotype, introduced by C. HERHAN. His proceſs for ſetting up the types is the following: "he begins by cutting ſheets of copper, ſelected for the purpoſe, into parallelopipedal ſtrips of the ſame breadth as common printing types: theſe he files and poliſhes perfectly ſmooth and equal, cuts into pieces of the proper length, and makes them even. He then fixes each piece in a machine, which carries them perpendicularly under a ſteel die, which is cut with a letter of the alphabet, where the copper piece is ſtamped by ſtriking the ſteel with a hammer, but the die is furniſhed with a button, which prevents it from cutting beyond a certain depth, and by this contrivance the character is ſtamped in each type exactly in a uniform manner. The hollow copper types are then put in a frame, diſtributed, and worked like common types, and the copy is compoſed as uſual, only it is not inverted, but direct, and reads from left to right, as when printed. The page is alſo wedged as uſual, and corrected. When the types are done with, they are taken down, and ſerve for future operations.

C. LEBLOND, in a Hiſtory of Epheſus, diſcuſſes a point long debated among the learned—the origin and date of thoſe ſilver coins called *ciſtophora*. After refuting ſeveral opinions, he gives them their true origin and date. Among theſe coins, which were ſtruck in ſix towns of Aſia, thoſe of Epheſus are diſtinguiſhed by numeral letters upon the face, which are dates of years. Theſe were ſtruck upon the arrival of every new Roman conſul in Aſia, and this was a right peculiar to the Epheſians, on which they valued themſelves highly.

THE SOCIETY OF MEDICINE in Paris, which before the revolution rendered ſo much ſervice to the healing art, is about to reſume its labours. The ſchool of medicine in Paris has laid the foundation of this re-organization of the former ſociety.

In the ſitting of the MEDICAL SOCIETY OF EMULATION, at Paris, C. RICHERAND read a memoir on the ethmoidal nerve, which ariſes from the naſal branch of the ophthalmic of Willis. The honour of the diſcovery of this nerve, attributed to SCARPA, C. Richerand claims for the French anatomiſts. In Le Cat's *Traité des Sens*, publiſhed in the middle of the century juſt expired, is an account of this nerve by two ſurgeons of Straſburgh, Nicolai and Audran, who had demonſtrated it for ſeveral years.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domeſtic and Foreign.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

DR. TOULMIN, of Taunton, has now in the preſs a new and enlarged edition of his "Letters to Mr. Fuller, *On the Practical Efficacy of the Unitarian Doctrine;*" with additional illuſtrations and proofs; and a general Defence of the Arguments, in two Letters to a Friend.

The ſecond part of Mr. TURNER's Anglo-Saxon Hiſtory is now in the preſs, in two volumes. One will contain a view of the political ſtate of the North, in the ninth century; an account of the Sea-Kings and Piracies of the North; the life of Radnar Lodbrog; the invaſion of Eng-

land by his children; and the life of Alfred the Great. The other volume will exhibit the hiſtory of the Anglo-Saxon Kings, from the death of Alfred to the Norman Conqueſt, which terminates the civil hiſtory of the Anglo-Saxons.

The works of the late Mr. HARRIS, of Saliſbury, announced in our laſt Number, as in a train of publication, under the direction of his ſon, the Earl of MALMESBURY, will make two handſome volumes in quarto, illuſtrated by two portraits of the author, and five decorative engravings. Prefixed will be an account of his life and writings.

Mr. RALPH FELL is preparing for the preſs a work which will contain a particular account of the *preſent* ſtate of *Holland*; from which country he returned to England very lately, having been carried thither by a French privateer. While he remained in Holland, he was on his parole, and viſited all the principal places; there is conſequently no doubt but his work will afford much intereſting information, as well as many anecdotes of the perſons concerned in the recent tranſactions of that country.

A new edition will appear in a few days of Dr. HUTTON's Principles of Bridges. We are glad to announce the re-publication of this work at a time when the projects for an intended new bridge over the river Thames, inſtead of the preſent old London Bridge, is ſo much the ſubject of contemplation. Mr. TELFORD's project, it ſeems. has been favourably taken up by the parliament, a ſelect committee of which are now employed to examine the propriety of the project, and who have wiſely called in to their aſſiſtance the talents and experience of ſeveral men of ſcience and practical engineers. The project is bold and daring, but, if ſucceſsfully executed, muſt produce a work which may juſtly be eſteemed the wonder of the world. It is deſigned to ſpan the river by one ſingle iron arch, of 600 feet, and to be high enough to admit ſhips of conſiderable burden to paſs under it! The deſign is now engraving by Mr. LOWRY, by order of the committee of parliament.

Mrs. OPIE will ſpeedily publiſh, in one volume, ſome poetical pieces, and a tale called the Father and Daughter.

A tranſlation, by Captain MONK, will ſpeedily appear in two volumes quarto, of Marchand's Voyage round the World, in the years 1790, 1791, and 1792, from the Paris edition of Fleurieu. The tranſlator having been favoured by the French editor with the ſheets and prints as they paſſed through the preſs, the tranſlation will probably be executed with more than ordinary correctneſs.

A tranſlation is alſo in forwardneſs, of the Hiſtory of the principal Events of the Reign of Frederic William the Second, and of Europe, between the years 1786 and 1796, by L. P. SEGUR, late French Ambaſſador at the Court of Pruſſia.

Mr. ALEXANDER THOMSON (author of the Paradiſe of Taſte, of Whiſt, and of Pictures of Poetry), is preparing a volume of Odes and Elegies, which he propoſes to publiſh by ſubſcription.

Mr. BYRNE, the engraver, announces a ſeries of the moſt intereſting and picturesque views in the ſeveral counties of Great Britain, under the title of *Britannia Depicta*, from drawings by Meſſrs. Hearne, Smith, Farington, Turner, Alexander, &c. &c.

Mr. WILLIAM PLAYFAIR, who is reſpectably known to the public by a variety of uſeful works, has in forwardneſs a complete and comprehenſive account of the preſent ſtate of Britiſh India, founded on official reports and other authentic documents. It will comprehend a ſtatiſtical, geographical, commercial, and political view of all the Britiſh dominions in India, jointly and ſeparately conſidered.

Mr. BUTCHER, author of a volume of Practical Family Sermons, has in the preſs a work which has engaged his attention for ſome years. It is an attempt, by a new arrangement of the Holy Scriptures, to promote the regular peruſal of the ſacred volume in Chriſtian families:—it is divided into three parts, the *firſt* and *ſecond* containing the hiſtorical parts of the Old and New Teſtaments; and the *third* ſelected from the prophetical, devotional, and epiſtolary parts of both.

Mr. HORSLEY, of Sloane-ſtreet, propoſes to publiſh by ſubſcription a collection of glees, canons, rounds, &c. &c. for three, four, and five voices.

The particular attention which is at preſent beſtowed on the important ſubject of education, is evinced by the ſupport given to the novel eſtabliſhment of a JUVENILE LIBRARY, or *Bibliotheque d'Education*, in New Bond-ſtreet, conducted by Mr. TABART. Parents have hitherto been diſtracted by the number of crude productions addreſſed to the notice of their children, an inconvenience which Mr. Tabart propoſes to remove by the publication of a *Catalogue Raiſonnée* of elementary and amuſing books, in which he will point out the moſt chaſte and claſſical works in every department of literature, as adapted to every ſeparate age.

A tranſlation is announced of Profeſſor LINK's Journey through Portugal, Spain, &c. in ſearch of botanical curioſities.

Our foreign readers will derive intereſt, by learning that two editions have appeared

peared in London of Damberger's Travels through the interior of Africa, and that both of them were ſold in a few weeks. They will not be ſurprized that many perſons do not give Mr. Damberger credit for all his aſſertions; we are, however, enabled to ſay, that the general reſults of his obſervations, the fact of his actual journey, &c. &c. are not queſtioned by the beſt informed members of the African Aſſociation, and by thoſe of the literati who have particularly directed their ſtudies to the inveſtigation of African geography. We have before us a letter from the learned Profeſſor BOTTIGER, Provoſt of the Univerſity of Weimar, (near which place Damberger now reſides) in which he obſerves, that "after a ſtrict and impartial inquiry it has been found, that Damberger is a downright honeſt man, and has never wilfully deviated from the truth." After all, there is no doubt but Damberger has fallen into many ſerious errors from an attention to old and incorrect maps ſince his return, and by endeavouring to fill up all the parts of his narrative reſpecting points which, from their diſtance of time, muſt neceſſarily have eſcaped his memory *.

Mr. GEORGE MASON is employed upon a Supplement to Johnſon's Dictionary, wherein the palpable errors of that work are rectified, and the omiſſions ſupplied.

Mr. WORDSWORTH has in the preſs a ſecond volume of Lyrical Ballads.

Mr. HECTOR M'NEIL will ſpeedily publiſh two ſmall volumes of poetry, chiefly in the Scottiſh dialect, embelliſhed with eight elegant engravings from deſigns by Stodhart.

A Picture of Modern London, containing a correct and circumſtantial account of every object deſerving of the notice or inquiry of its own inhabitants or of ſtrangers, printed on ſmall type in a portable ſize, and illuſtrated by a large map of London, is in conſiderable forwardneſs, from the pen of a gentleman every way competent to the taſk.

Mr. LOCKE's much approved Commonplace Books will ſpeedily make their appearance, adapted to the French and Italian languages.

Mr. BISSITT's Grand National Directory proceeds with ſpirit, and will be a valuable ſpecimen of the ſtate of the arts and manners in Great Britain at the preſent period.

Thirty-ſix of the Sermons of the late Dr. W. STEVENS are in the preſs, and will be publiſhed in three volumes octavo, early in the ſpring.

A new, corrected, and enlarged Engliſh Atlas, is announced for publication in parts, by Mr. C. SMITH; and from the ſpecimens we have ſeen, it bids fair to rival its predeceſſors in the public eſtimation. It will be completed in fifteen numbers, at 6s. 6d. each.

Mr. BLAIR, of the Lock Hoſpital and Finſbury Diſpenſary, aſſiſted by ſeveral other reſpectable ſurgeons, has been ſome time engaged in writing a comprehenſive *Syſtem of Medical and Operative Surgery*, adapted to the preſent improved practice at the London Hoſpitals, &c.

Mr. CAREY, whoſe recent production on the *Latin Proſody*, and various tranſlations from the French, have been favourably received by the public, and who has given convincing proofs of his typographic accuracy in ſuperintending the impreſſion of Mr. Wakefield's Lucretius, has announced his intention of opening a *Claſſical Printing-Office*, wherein his knowledge of languages, together with his long practice and approved ſkill in correcting the preſs, will no doubt prove highly uſeful to the authors and editors of learned works. In addition to the common typography, he intends to introduce the *Stereotype printing*, which, from ſome very promiſing experiments, he hopes ſoon to render as uſeful in this country as it already is in France. The firſt *Stereotype* production that he propoſes to give to the public, will be the original text of *Anacreon*, of which a few copies are to be in *letters of gold* upon ſatin, in a ſuperb and unequalled ſtyle of elegance.

It is an error that deſerves to be corrected, that Dr. GUILLOTIN, the inventor or reviver of the terrible inſtrument which bore his name, was one of the firſt victims of his own contrivance. The Doctor, who is a man of remarkably mild and pleaſant manners, at this time reſides at No. 116, in the *Rue Neuve Roch*, at Paris, and enjoys very conſiderable practice and reputation as a phyſician.

A diſcovery has lately been made at

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* Mr. Martini, the publiſher of theſe Travels, has inſerted in the Jena Review, a complete refutation of the objections ſtarted to them, and adds, that Mr. Damberger had been queſtioned by ſeveral learned men, reſpecting the accounts he has given of his travels, and that his anſwers had always been found conſiſtent and free from the leaſt appearance of impoſture; that he intends to ſubmit to a further oral examination by Meſſ Böttiger and Bertuch, in Weimar. Mr. Damberger has likewiſe repeatedly offered to his publiſher to confirm the reality of his travels in general, and of particular circumſtances, by an appeal to undeniable Dutch teſtimonies.

Omoy, near Beauvais, in France, of two vaſes filled with gold coins, to the number of two thouſand and upwards. They are Roman, chiefly of the emperors, from Galba to Geta, incluſive; many of them beautifully cut, and in perfect preſervation. They were eagerly ſeized upon by a number of perſons in the neighbourhood, who appear to have concealed ſome of the moſt valuable, eſpecially thoſe of the empreſſes, ſo that this will, probably, long furniſh valuable ſpecimens for the cabinets of the curious.

Thereſearches made by the preſent poſſeſſors of Egypt into every branch of intereſting and ſcientific inquiry, and into the immenſe treaſures of antiquity, which this celebrated country has long concealed, are going on with the greateſt ardour and zeal, and begin to aſſume a regular and methodized ſyſtem. Some of the moſt curious particulars are mentioned in a letter from Cit. CORABŒUF, one of the commiſſion for examining Upper Egypt, dated July 11, 1800. He ſays, "The geography of Egypt has been nearly completed by the labours of the commiſſion. The errors neceſſarily attending topographical admeaſurement, have been corrected by aſtronomical obſervation, ſo that little is now wanting to complete the materials for conſtructing a chart of this famous country from the earlieſt antiquity. The tables of longitude and latitude, determined by C. Nouet, have been printed, and from comparing them with thoſe of Danville, the differences will be found ſo great as to ſhew the neceſſity of the preſent obſervations. The latitude of Syene, for inſtance, which Eratoſthenes placed under the tropic, is nearly forty minutes different from that which has been aſſigned to it. It was a very important object to determine the comparative level of the two ſeas. The traces of the antient canal have been diſcovered, and from the different levels which have been taken, no doubt can be entertained that the height of the waters of the Red Sea exceeds that of the Mediterranean. A complete knowledge has been obtained of the monuments of antiquity which now remain (the moſt valuable of which are in Upper Egypt,) and plans of the ſite of the antient cities have been taken. Drawings have been taken of the pieces of ſculpture which embelliſh the antique monuments. They repreſent ſacrifices made to the different deities, battles, triumphal entries, &c. In a grotto near to *Elethea* or *Lucina*, have been found accounts relative to agriculture, the fiſhery, and navigation. The ſepulchral grottoes of Thebes, which are ſo numerous, and dug with ſo much art, have been carefully examined. Many of them contain mummies in high preſervation, and in rummaging around them, ſeveral rolls of papyrus have been found, which have enriched many of the members of the commiſſion with ſome of the moſt antient manuſcripts in the world. But the moſt remarkable and intereſting prize for ſcience which has been diſcovered is, two zodiacs, the one engraved at the baſe of a periſtyle at Eſne, the other in the great temple of Dendara. The former indicates the ſolſtice in the ſign of Virgo; the other, which is of later date, ſhews the ſun in Leo, and his approach to Cancer has alſo been ſhewn. The intention of the founders of theſe monuments was certainly to repreſent the preſent ſtate of the heavens when theſe were conſtructed. A compariſon of theſe two zodiacs, which may now be inſtituted, throws back to the moſt remote antiquity the period of the conſtruction of theſe temples, and proves in a ſtriking manner the knowledge which the antient Egyptians poſſeſſed of that aſtronomical phenomenon, the preceſſion of the equinoxes."

A traveller in Brittany gives the following account of the celebrated Carnac on the coaſt of Vannes, a relique of antiquity to all appearance of the ſame kind with our Stone Henge on Saliſbury Plain. He ſays, "This is an immenſe colonade of ſtones, about four thouſand in number, planted in the form of a quincunx, exactly in even parallel lines, and fixed upon the loftieſt part of the coaſt, near the town of Carnac, in full view of the ſea, occupying a ſpace of a thouſand toiſes (2000 yards) long, and fifty in breadth. There are eleven rows, with unequal intervals of two to ſix toiſes between them, and the diſtance between each column is likewiſe irregular, being from eighteen to twenty-five feet. The height of each varies from a few feet to eighteen or twenty above the ground, and the thickneſs in proportion. What is very ſingular, almoſt all the columns are ſomewhat conical in form, and are fixed with the point downward, ſo as to give the appearance of a vaſt block of ſtone reſting on a pivot. No inſcription is to be found any where, to give the leaſt information as to the period of their erection, and their deſtination, nor does hiſtory throw any light on the ſubject; but from their great antiquity, and the rude method of conſtruction, they have all the appearance of Celtic monuments."

WIELAND has juſt publiſhed the two firſt volumes of his Life of Ariſtippus, the Greek, and his cotemporaries. The celebrated Lais is a conſpicuous character in this work, and the poet has thought proper to repreſent her in a very different light from other writers.

HEYNE'S

HEYNE's magnificent edition of Virgil, in four volumes, vellum paper, with 150 vignettes, has a very rapid ſale at Leipſic, eſpecially owing to the very large and almoſt unlimited orders from England.

M. TISCHBEIN, director of the Royal Academy of Arts at Naples, has been for ſome years collecting at Rome and Naples, all the vaſes, reliefs, buſts, and gems, and other monuments which appear to repreſent ſubjects taken from Homer. Theſe he has either made drawings of himſelf, or has had them taken by good artiſts, and all the heads of Homer's heroes, taken from the moſt celebrated buſts, along with the other figures, have been engraved in a ſuperior ſtyle at Naples, by M. Morghen, engraver to the king. He has brought the whole collection with him to Germany, at Caſſel, where he now reſides; and Profeſſor Heyne has added a text of critical remarks to accompany them.

RAPHAEL MORGHEN, of German extraction, who is confeſſedly one of the beſt engravers in Italy, now reſides at Florence, and there ſuperintends an excellent ſchool for the art, which he has eſtabliſhed. The lateſt work which he has publiſhed is a print of the laſt ſupper, by Leonardo da Vinci, a freſco painting in the refectory of the monaſtery of the Dominicans *la Madonna delle Grezzie*, at Milan. This *chef-d'œuvre* of the art, which unfortunately is periſhing from decay, will be perpetuated, in ſome degree, by this excellent engraving of Morghen which was taken from a copy of the original picture done by Theodoro Matteini, a painter at Florence. The proof impreſſions ſold for 30 ſequins, a price which the great beauty of the engraving alone prevents from being exorbitant. The other copies ſell for 10 ſequins.

The government of Hanover have purchaſed for the uſe of the univerſity of Gottingen the aſtronomical inſtruments of Mr. Schraöter, of Lilienthal, in Bremen, who, however, reſerves the uſe of them during his life.

Mr. SCHERER, who had lately been appointed profeſſor of chemiſtry to the univerſity of Halle, is going to Berlin, as ſuperintendant of the chemical part of the porcelain manufacture of the Barons Eckartſtein, with an appointment of a thouſand rix-dollars a year and a houſe.

CHAPTAL has lately diſcovered a new method of bleaching cotton by the vapour of fixed alkali. This has been put in practice at an eſtabliſhment, by C. BAWENS, who bleaches two or three thouſand ells of cloth daily, by uſing only thirty pounds of ſoda, and the work of one man.

A very curious operation in ſurgery has lately been performed at Paris, by Cit. DEMOURS, a celebrated optician. The patient had had for ſeveral years ſucceſſively abſceſſes on the tranſparent cornea of the eye, in conſequence of which the aqueous humour was entirely loſt, and the cornea had become white and opake, entirely ſo in the right eye, but only over five-ſixths of the left. The only portion of the latter which remained pervious to light was on the upper part, and ſo high as entirely to prevent any rays from paſſing thence through the pupil to the retina. To remedy this, the operation was conceived, of cutting and opening through the pupil oppoſite to the luminous part of the cornea, which was accordingly performed by making a ſmall orifice near the latter, large enough to introduce a very fine pair of ſciſſars, with which a ſmall ſlit was made in the iris. However, as this artificial pupil (which is in fact an enlargement of the natural) is alſo above the cryſtalline lens, and out of the ſphere of its action, the patient is obliged to uſe a very convex glaſs in order to read, as thoſe perſons do from whom the cryſtalline humour has been extracted in the uſual manner; but this he only requires when he wants to ſee with ſome accuracy, for he can walk the ſtreets and diſtinguiſh common objects perfectly well without aſſiſtance.

The laſt enumeration taken of the inſane confined in the Bicetre, amounts to 200, of whom 22 are melancholy mad; 15 furious, without delirium; 80 truly maniacal, that is, with furious or extravagant delirium, either conſtant or periodical; 18 ſimply inſane; and 60 inſane to idiotiſm.

Dr. AUBERT (the gentleman who was commiſſioned from the Inſtitute, at Paris, to examine into the merits of the Vaccine Inoculation, as practiſed in England) has lately publiſhed, at Paris, an excellent treatiſe on this ſubject, compoſed with great care, written with much good ſenſe, and ſhewing a very accurate and impartial examination into this intereſting branch of the healing art.

It appears, that in France as well as here, damage has been done to ſome of the crops, eſpecially the oats, by the violent rains ſucceeding the long ſeries of hot weather. Several oat ſtacks have taken fire owing to the neceſſity of putting up wet thoſe ſheaves which were kept too long on the ground for the purpoſe of getting a little moiſture in order to ſwell the grain, and make a higher return in weight to the farmer.

A fifth volume of "Notices and Extracts, &c." concerning the manuſcripts contained in the National Library, has been

been lately publiſhed. This is a continuation of the four volumes publiſhed by the celebrated Academy of Inſcriptions and Belles Lettres under the monarchy. This eminent body, in 1785, conceived the laudable plan of examining all the ancient manuſcripts in their own poſſeſſion, and in the different libraries in France, and named eight of their body as a committee for this purpoſe. The firſt volume of the *Notices et Extraits* appeared in 1787, and the third in 1790. The fourth was ready for the preſs in 1791, but the confuſion of the times, and eſpecially the ſuppreſſion of the academy in 1793, delayed its publication for ſome years. Of late this plan had been continued with much zeal by the Inſtitute, and the preſent volume contains 43 articles concerning various Arabic, Perſian, Turkiſh, Mantchew, Tartarian, Greek, Latin, and French manuſcripts, chiefly the work of members of the Inſtitute. The value of the whole collection may be conceived by the fact that before the revolution it contained more than eighty thouſand manuſcripts, and it has been ſince enriched by numerous contributions from Belgium, Italy, beſides many private libraries.

It will give ſatisfaction to the friends of humanity to learn that the excellent inſtitution of the moſt reſpectable and valuable *Filles de la Charité*, which had been diſperſed during the revolutionary troubles in Paris, is about to be re-eſtabliſhed. C. SABATIER, prefect of the department of the Seine, has had the good fortune to recall to their benevolent office of attending the ſick poor in the different hoſpitals of this city, ſeveral of theſe eſtimable women. This re-union has been much aſſiſted by the zeal of Madame Verninac, who has ſought for her former companions, who had taken refuge in the different provinces, and has united them in a ſociety, over which ſhe preſides, where they find ſecurity, and convenience, and opportunity to reſume their former charitable labours.

VAUQUELIN has been extending his remarks on the *malat of lime*, which he has lately diſcovered in conſiderable quantity in the native juices of ſeveral ſucculent vegetables. Thoſe plants that furniſh it in the greateſt abundance are, the houſeleek, and ſeveral ſpecies of ſedum, craſſula and aloe. The preſence of this ſalt in the expreſſed juice of any plant is detected by the following properties. 1. It reddens certain vegetable blues, as acids in general do. 2. It yields a copious precipitate with the alkaline carbonats. 3. It is precipitated by oxalat of ammonia, by ſulphuric acid, by lime-water. 4. It yields a bulky, light, flocculent precipitate with acetite of lead, which is eaſily reſoluble by vinegar.

An excellent memoir, by FOURCROY and VAUQUELIN, has lately been publiſhed in the *Annales de Chemie*, proving the indentity of the three empyreumatic acids, the pyro-ligneous, pyro-tartarous and pyro-mucous, and eſtabliſhing what had before been affirmed by Gren, that theſe differ from the acetous acid only by holding in ſolution a little empyreumatic oil. Common vinegar, heated with a few drops of oil, produced from the dry diſtillation of wood or tartar, is converted into an empyreumatic acid, and in like manner the acid of wood is convertible by rectification into acetous acid; hence alſo it follows that the acetous fermentation is by no means abſolutely eſſential to the production of vinegar.

A chemical fact worth noticing lately occurred to Cit. CADET. The materials for the preparation of ſulphuric ether, viz. alcohol and ſulphuric acid being mixed together, were cloſely corked up in a bottle and left untouched in a cool place for thirty hours; at the end of this time the bottom of the veſſel was found covered with beautiful needle-formed cryſtals of oxalic acid.

M. ABILDGAARD has lately been making ſome experiments to aſcertain the relative proportions of carbon in venous and arterial blood. One hundred parts of the venous blood of a horſe, dried in a gentle heat, yielded 26 parts of dry pulverulent matter: the ſame quantity of arterial blood, from the ſame horſe, yielded 25 parts. For the decompoſition by detonation in Kirwan's method, of an ounce of nitre, were required 190 grains of venous blood, and 160 of arterial. One ounce of venous blood decompoſed by heat, without exceſs of air, furniſhed 115$\frac{1}{2}$ grains of charcoal: the ſame quantity of arterial blood yielded only 87$\frac{1}{2}$ grains. The decompoſition of an ounce of nitre required 148 grains of charcoal from venous blood, and 119 grains of that from arterial blood. Having ſeparated the red particles by waſhing, from the ſerum and fibrin, and dried them, it was found that 130 grains were neceſſary to alcalize an ounce of nitre. Of the fibrin ſeparated from the ſerum, 202 grains were required for the ſame purpoſe.

J. A. ANTONIO, an Italian phyſician, has made it known, that he has found olive-oil to be a certain remedy for the *flying-gout*. He gives an account of ſeveral caſes where the diſeaſe was wholly removed by this remedy. The patient having previouſly taken a cathartic or emetic, muſt drink, in the courſe of three days, two pounds of olive-oil. Maroni thinks himſelf

himſelf from experience juſtified in aſſerting, that the rheumatic flying-gout may be moſt quickly, eaſily, and ſurely removed by this remedy, if uſed according to the above method. He likewiſe found it produce the beſt effects as an anodyne, ſudorific and purgative.

The celebrated phyſician and naturaliſt CARADORI has found from ſeveral experiments which he made with fiſhes, that they, as well as land animals, ſeparate by reſpiration oxygen from the air, and cannot live in air which has ſerved other animals for reſpiration. He likewiſe found, that water poſſeſſes a very great aptitude to imbibe from the atmoſphere the air which ſerves fiſhes for reſpiration. When the barometer ſtands very low, and conſequently the preſſure of the atmoſphere on the water is very ſmall, the fiſhes do not find a ſufficient quantity of air in the water. They therefore riſe to the ſurface, and ſnap at the air above the water.

The following are the principal collections of antiques at preſent exiſting in Italy.—In *Rome*, Muſeum Capitolinum, Muſeum Pio-Clementinum, Villa Albani, Villa Borgheſe, Villa Ludoviſi, Palazzo Mattei, Palazzo Barbarini, Galeria Giuſtiniana, Palazzo Rondanini.—In *Naples*, Capo di Monte, in which are likewiſe placed the antiques formerly belonging to the Farneſe palace in Rome, but which were carried away to Naples by order of the preſent king.—At *Portici*, the celebrated muſeum which contains the freſco-paintings, coins, gems, articles of houſehold furniture, and warlike inſtruments, &c. of the ancients, which were dug up from the ruins of Herculaneum and Pompeii.—In *Cantanea*, the muſeum of Prince Biſcari.—At *Palermo*, in the college formerly belonging to the Jeſuits.—At *Florence*, the Grand-duke's gallery.—At *Turin*, the royal muſeum.—At *Milan*, the Firmiani muſeum.—In *Verona*, the collection of antiques, which Maffei preſented to his native city.—At *Venice*, in St. Mark's library.

GIRARDAMI, a Tyroleſe peaſant, and ſelf-taught artiſt, who now reſides at Vienna, has invented an *air-gun*, which may be diſcharged fifty times without pumping again. The firſt twenty ſhots penetrate through a board at an uncommon diſtance. Girardami makes theſe air-guns himſelf, and likewiſe very good *wooden* watches.

REVIEW OF THE NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

The Creation, an Oratorio. Compoſed by Joſeph Haydn. *Adapted for Voices and the Piano-forte, by* Muzio Clementi. 1*l.* 6*s.* *Longman, Clementi, and Co.*

IT was with much pleaſure that we heard of the intended adaptation of this work for the piano-forte, by Mr. Clementi; our expectations were, in courſe, conſiderably raiſed; but they have been more than equalled by the maſterly ſkill and addreſs with which the taſk has been executed. When we conſider the cloſe and artful compreſſion of this copious and multifarious ſcore into two ſtaves, the judgment with which the *parts* are ſelected, and the adroitneſs with which the whole is brought under the command of two hands, we know not which the moſt to admire; the profound ſcience, acute ingenuity, or patient labour neceſſary to the ſucceſsful completion of the undertaking. As Mr. Clementi's is the firſt *Engliſh* publication of this oratorio, we embrace it as the firſt opportunity afforded by the plan of our critiques, of noticing its merits and demerits. In the opinion, that it poſſeſſes numerous and very conſiderable beauties, we truſt we ſhall be joined by moſt connoiſſeurs; but are not certain that they will agree with us in our objections. The introductory ſymphony, or overture, is ſtrongly imitative of the chaotic ſtate of matter previous to creation, and the burſt of ſounds at the words "and there was light," is ſublimely conceived. The air, "With verdure clad the fields appear," contains ſome particularly taſteful and characteriſtic paſſages, and the concluding chorus of the firſt act is great beyond deſcription. The air, "In native worth and honour clad," is a rich and manly melody, and the ſubject of the fugue introduced in the chorus of "Awake the harp," at the words "For he the heaven and earth has clothed," is firm, bold, and original; the fall of a ſeventh, in paſſing from the firſt bar to the ſecond, is ſtrikingly happy, and diſplays the great maſter. But theſe and many ſimilar excellencies are oppoſed and counterbalanced by

by a general ſlightneſs of texture, paucity of contrivance, and undignified conſtruction in the choruſſes, and a puerile watery ſweetneſs in the airs, which, though it frequently renders them ſomewhat pleaſing when conſidered as a collection of independent paſſages, produces no one predominating effect upon the mind; gives no fixed and determined character; argues no power of *creation*. Another grand defect in this oratorio is, that the accompaniments, not the voices, are too frequently the principals; the band does not play to the vocal performers, but they rather ſing to the band; and the piece taken in the aggregate, is more properly an *inſtrumental*, than a *vocal* compoſition. On the whole, though we are among the warmeſt admirers of Haydn, and think his ſymphonies, quartetts, ſonatas, &c. the very firſt of modern productions, we cannot admit that the oratorio of *Creation* is qualified to add to the laurels which his inſtrument-works have long ſince ſo juſtly earned.

Two Sonatas for the Piano-forte. Compoſed and dedicated to Miſs Louiſa De Lally, by J. Tewkſbury, *Pupil of J. L. Duſſek.* 6*s.* *Preſton.*

Theſe ſonatas, the firſt of which conſiſts of three movements, including the popular air of the *Mariners*, with variations, and the ſecond of which conſiſts of two movements, are written in a ſtyle much above that of the generality of modern piano-forte muſic. Many of the paſſages diſcover conſiderable and attentive muſical reading, as well as a reſpectable portion of natural taſte and fancy. Almoſt every bar of the ſecond ſonata evinces the compoſer not to be unacquainted with ſome of the moſt important ſecrets of good compoſition, and aſſures us that a cloſe continuance of ſtudy will quickly rank him with the firſt muſical authors of the preſent day.

Sacred Muſic, dedicated to the Right Hon. Earl of Malmeſbury, in two Volumes, conſiſting of a Selection of the moſt admired Pieces of vocal Muſic from the Te Deum, Jubilate, Anthems, and Milton's Hymns, adapted to ſome of the choiceſt Muſic of the greateſt Italian and other foreign Compoſers, Jomelli, Pergoleſe, Perez, Martini, Berelli, Scolari, &c. &c. By the late James Harris, *eſq. Arranged and Publiſhed by* Joſeph Corfe, *Gentleman of his Majeſty's Chapel, and Organiſt of the Cathedral, Saliſbury.* *Riley.*

This collection of vocal muſic, which conſiſts of twenty-one articles, compriſes ſome of the moſt attractive and truly excellent compoſitions of the reſpective maſters announced in the title-page; and the pieces are in general adapted with a propriety and happineſs of effect, which evinces the late Mr. Harris to have been an amateur of poliſhed taſte and cultivated judgment, while the ſeveral recitatives from his pen equally prove his ingenuity and ſcience. Among the moſt ſtriking of the adaptations are, "Ye with ſongs and choral ſymphonies," to an air of Vinci, "Fountains, and ye that warble," to an exquiſite melody of Scolari, "Ye birds that ſinging up to heav'n-gate aſcend," to a ſtrain of Perez, "My tears have been my meat," to a charming air of Haſſe, and "Turn thee, O Lord, again," to a beautiful melody of Taſſo. If ſome other of the pieces do not expreſs the words with equal force and felicity, thoſe only will be ſurpriſed who do not know the difficulty of applying exotic muſic to domeſtic poetry, and of linking together in the expreſſion of the ſame ſentiment, words and notes not originally deſigned by the author or compoſer to appear in the ſame page.

A New Year's Gift, for the firſt Year in the nineteenth Century, being a Collection of Canzonets for one, two, three Voices. Compoſed by Mr. Hook. 4*s.* *Longman, Clementi, and Co.*

Mr. Hook's *New Year's Gift* conſiſts of *The Invitation*, a canzonet for two voices, *Ora Moor*, for one voice, *Rural Delights*, for two voices, *The Death of the Stag*, for two voices, *Fair Oberon*, for one voice, and the *Invocation*, for three voices. Theſe little compoſitions are in Mr. Hook's uſual ſtyle of unaffected eaſe and pleaſantneſs, nor do they betray any decline of that lively fancy and freedom of idea which have ſo long diſtinguiſhed his vocal productions in general.

Grand March, with an Introduction and Paſtorale. Compoſed and Dedicated to Miſs Rolleſtone, by J. V. Hammond. 2*s.* *Preſton.*

Regarding this work as a firſt public effort, we cannot but think it does much credit to Mr. Hammond's ſcience and taſte. The introductory movement exhibits ſome ingenious windings and evolutions of harmony, but though we ſee conſiderable merit in the ſecond movement, we are not of opinion that it comes properly under the appellation of a march; it wants compactneſs, and a more decidedly martial character. The ſucceeding *paſtorale* is melodiouſly conceived, and beſpeaks much eaſe and freedom of fancy.

Solo for a German Flute, and Baſſo Obligato. Compoſed by Gaetano Brandi 2*s.* *Goulding, Phipps, and D'Almaine.*

This ſolo is written with conſiderable taſte

taſte and fancy; many of the paſſages remind us of the elegance diſcoverable in the works of the beſt modern authors. The German-flute practitioner will find it an agreeable and improving exerciſe.

Peck's third Annual Collection of Hymn Tunes, Fugues, and Odes, chiefly Original, in three and four Parts, interſperſed with fugitive and ſelect Pieces. 2s. *Peck.*

This collection conſiſts of nineteen pieces, the greater part of which are pleaſing in their melodies, and perfectly correct in their conſtruction. The air, or predominating part, is placed next the baſs, the tenor on third ſtave, and the contra tenor in the form, which is a convenient diſtribution of the parts for the piano-forte performance.

Numbers VII. and VIII. of Handel's Overtures, adapted for the Piano-forte, with Accompaniments for the Violin or Flute. By J. Mazzinghi. *Each Number* 3s. *Goulding.*

The preſent numbers of this excellent and uſeful work contain the overtures to Handel's firſt, fifth, ſeventh and tenth anthems, alſo thoſe to the Occaſional Oratorio and Samſon. The ſame diligent ingenuity evinces itſelf in theſe as in the former numbers, and the work promiſes to become a permanent monument of Mr. Mazzinghi's taſte in ſelection, and ſkill in adaptation.

Three original Waltzes, arranged as Duettinoes for two Performers on one Piano-forte, or Harp and Piano-forte. Compoſed and Dedicated to Miſs Douglas, by Sigra. Cianchettini. 4s.
Goulding, Phipps and D'Almaine.

Theſe waltzes are pleaſingly imagined; and for the moſt part ſo conſtructed as to produce an excellent effect in *duo*. The firſt and third are particularly attractive, and cannot fail to win the attention of piano-forte practitioners.

The favourite Dance introduced in the new Comedy of Speed the Plough. Compoſed by J. Moorhead. *Arranged as a Rondo for the Piano-forte.* 1s. 6d.
Longman, Clementi, and Co.

This favourite dance forms in its preſent arrangement, a very agreeable rondo. The digreſſive parts of the compoſition are judiciouſly interwoven, and without loſing ſight of the ſubject, variegate and relieve the *tout enſemble* with much pleaſantneſs of effect.

THE NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. EGGS, *for a* METHOD *of* BENDING STEEL.

INSTEAD of employing heat, as is uſually done, the Patentee proceeds in the following manner:—Having ſhaped the blade, ſpring, or whatever elſe is wanted, he ſtretches it over an iron (technically called a *flat*), which is convex at the part over which the ſteel is paſſed. He then ſtrikes the bent ſteel for a great number of times with an iron of a chiſſel form, which cuts into the ſteel, and the bending is completed. This he thinks will ſave much trouble and labour, and will anſwer for ſeveral kinds of ſprings, ſurgical inſtruments, and particularly for the bent ſpring of rupture truſſes.

MR. HITCHCOCK, *for converting* OLD SKINS *of* PARCHMENT *or* VELLUM *into* LEATHER.

The proceſs is the following:—Take the ſkins and waſh them well and often in water for twenty-four hours, then remove them for the ſame time into a bath compoſed of a pound and a half of white vitriol, a pound of cream of tartar, and an ounce of ſal ammoniac, diſſolved in twenty gallons of water. Next add to the liquor ten pounds of vitriolic acid, one pound of nitric acid, and one pint of ſpirit of ſalt, which makes an acid bath, in which the ſkins are to be ſteeped for a ſhort time. This will get off the lime that had been before employed for the parchment. The ſkins are then to be waſhed to rinſe out all the acid, and the water wrung out as completely as poſſible, without tearing the ſkin. It is then to be immerſed and well ſoaked in a tanning liquor, compoſed of twenty pounds of oak bark, ſeven pounds of ſumach, five of elm bark, three of ſaſafras, and the ſame quantity of lignum vitæ ſhavings, mixed with twenty gallons of water, and previouſly warmed for twelve hours, and cooled down to a new milk warmth before immerſion of the ſkins. Theſe are then to be tanned in the common way with oak bark, or oak and ſumach,

mach, waſhed and dried. To make the leather water-proof it muſt be firſt ſoaked for five or ſix days in linſeed or nut oil, and after this has been wrung out, the ſkin is to be repeatedly ſmeared with a compoſition, made by melting together ſeven pounds of nut or linſeed oil, with one pound of each of the following ingredients, namely, red lead, litharge, ſugar of lead, white vitriol, bees-wax, roſin, and pitch.

Obſervations.—The object in the above proceſs is, firſt to reduce the ſkin to its original ſtate, by ſoftening its texture, diſſolving out the lime, &c. next to give it a body by means of a ſtrong tanning, and laſtly, to make it water-proof, by means of various ingredients that reſiſt moiſture. Some of the receipts are ſufficiently complex, but in all, the ingredients appear powerful, and are probably efficacious.

MR. HOTCHKISS, *for a* NEW MECHANICAL POWER for LIFTING WEIGHTS, *&c.*

The method in which this power is applied is to make a capſtan, or ſimilar machine, with two barrels of unequal diameter, to faſten a rope round the large barrel, paſs it through a pully to which the weight is attached, and wind it round the ſmaller barrel in a contrary direction. Hence, as the weight bears upon each barrel in the proportion of their diameters, and as it is taken off from the power applied in the proportion which the ſmaller bears to the larger barrel, it is only the difference between the two that conſtitutes the real reſiſtance to be overcome. Therefore, the nearer in ſize the diameters are, the more power will be ſaved, but they muſt not be made quite equal, otherwiſe the weight to be raiſed would not at all advance. The moſt convenient application of this power is to cranes, preſſes, and other machines where velocity of movement is not required. It is not neceſſary to have both the barrels on one axis, but they may be placed parallel to each other, and working againſt each other by toothed wheels, or cogs, whereby the revolution of one will be made in the contrary direction to that of the other.

MR. TURNBULL, *for an* IMPROVEMENT *in the* COMMON PROCESSES *of* BLEACHING COTTON *or* LINEN PIECES.

The Patentee begins his proceſs by taking any kind of earth which is eaſily mixable with water, ſuch as clay, marle, or fuller's earth, or if that cannot be had, any kind of ſoft mud andthe like, which is put into a boiler to evaporate the moiſture, dried, again mixed with water, and paſſed through ſieves to enſure a requiſite fineneſs. This is then mixed with quicklime, which is ſlacked in the earthy pulp, and forms the materials for the ſeveral *backings* which the cloth is to undergo. The pieces are to be worked in the backing tubs for a number of times, alternating this with rinſing and ſcouring, as in the long eſtabliſhed method of bleaching, and expoſing to the air on the bleaching ground. The only difference in the proceſs here employed is the admixture of earthy mud or clay to the lime, whereby the corroſive force of the latter is moderated, and may therefore be uſed more freely. In the laſt buckings potaſh is alſo added to the earthy mixture. This proceſs, therefore, unites that of fulling with ſoaping, or waſhing with alkaline lye, and it appears very probable, that ſuch an union may be a ſaving of time, and of expence of alkali, which is the heavieſt article.

MR. THIVILLE, *for an* INVENTION *of a* LAMP *or* LIGHT.

The invention ſpecified in this account at conſiderable length, conſiſts, in its moſt material point, of an extenſion of the contrivance of lenſes ſometimes placed before carriage and ſtreet lamps, in order to continue the general advantage of increaſing the apparent body of the flame and the real quantity of light emitted by it, with that of directing the cone of rays produced by the refringent power of the glaſs, upon any object in any direction where it may be required. The Patentee, inſtead of making the refracting glaſſes of a convex or ſpherical form, gives them a cylindrical or oblong ſhape, ſometimes truncated, or elſe a conical form, where the object is to divert to a particular ſpot all the rays which paſs through the glaſs. The form and direction of theſe glaſſes muſt be entirely regulated by the known laws of catoptrics, as for inſtance, when the light is to be thrown above the horizontal plane of the burner, the refracting glaſs muſt be made conical, with the apex downwards, and *vice verſa*, if a lower part is to be illuminated. Sometimes the convex ſurface of the refracting glaſs may be cut into facets, in order to encreaſe the apparent number of flames as well as the real quantity of light. It is obvious, that by thus conſulting the laws of the reflection and refraction of light, any kind of illumination in any direction may be enſured. As an example of the ſimpler kind in this very ingenious apparatus, we ſhall mention the conſtruction of a common

common ſtreet-lamp, as propoſed by the Patentee. The burner is placed behind three cylinders of glaſs, one of which is oppoſite to each ſide of the pavement, and the centre glaſs to the middle of the ſtreet. The ſide glaſſes, as they have to illuminate a greater diſtance than the centre, are put at three inches diſtance from the flame, whilſt the latter is only two inches, and thus both the ſides and centre of the ſtreet is lighted. As, however, there will be two dark ſpaces between the illuminated part of the ſtreet, correſponding with the intervals on each ſide of the centre glaſs refracter, two mirrors may be placed above and behind the ſide glaſſes to ſupply this deficiency.

The glaſſes may be either ſolid or hollow, and filled with a clear fluid. They are ſecured in a tin frame, and covered above with another tin frame, and the whole chamber of the glaſſes ſecured from ſmoke and duſt, by being encloſed in a cement, or by plaſter of Paris. The inventor has, beſides, conſtructed the lamp in a convenient manner for being trimmed and cleaned, and has added a great variety of contrivances for particular uſes, which it is not neceſſary to mention. He expects that, if they are employed for the purpoſes of lighting the ſtreets, half, or at leaſt one third of the preſent number will be ſufficient, and that an interval of 120 feet may be left between each.

Obſervations.—Among the more obvious objections to this highly ingenious plan which, at firſt ſuggeſt themſelves, three may be enumerated. The firſt is the greater riſk of damage and accident in an apparatus ſomewhat complicated when daily handled by common lamplighters, notwithſtanding their well-known dexterity. The ſecond is, that if any number ſhould be broken, or out of repair, eſpecially two or three in ſucceſſion, a conſiderable length of ſtreet might be left for ſome time quite dark, eſpecially with 120 feet interval between each lamp. The third is the inconvenient and unpleaſant glare on the eyes of the paſſenger, which is ſo often complained of in the preſent water-lamps, and which would hardly be entirely removed even by this improvement. It ſhould be remembered, that the purpoſe of illumination is ſometimes only for the convenience of the perſon or body where the light is fixed, in carriage-lamps or portable lanterns; but at other times, where every ſubject within the ſpread of the light is to receive benefit from it, the mode of caſting light, and its contraſt with the ſurrounding ſhade, are not matters of indifference.

WILLIAM PLAYFAIR, *of* LONDON, *for an* INVENTION, *by which* SHIPS *are enabled to* SAIL FASTER *than they now do in a* HEAVY SEA, *&c.*

This invention conſiſts in placing on the bow of the ſhip, or on ſuch part of it as the oppoſing wave ſtrikes, a *ſhield* or *water-ſkreen*, between which and the ſhip are ſprings to let it retire back upon the ſhip in ſuch a manner, as that the time during which the wave acts is prolonged, and that hard craſh prevented that takes place againſt thoſe ſhips which have not ſuch a protection. This ſhield or ſkreen is ſo made, as to be without difficulty placed whenever the wave happens to ſtrike, and changed from that to any other when circumſtances require it. The ſhield is above the water-line when the ſhip is in a horizontal poſition, being only under water when the wave comes, ſo that it may not impede the ſailing of the veſſel, by making it cut the water with more difficulty, when there is no water to oppoſe it.

Obſervations.—It is well known, by the effects of ſpring-carriages, as well as by the reſiſtance that elaſtic ſubſtances give even to the moſt violent ſhocks (even cannon ſhot) that much may be effected by interpoſing an elaſtic ſubſtance between two bodies moving in oppoſite directions. It is well known alſo, that water is a *hard body* when ſtriking or ſtruck ſuddenly, and that prolonging the time of colliſion diminiſhes greatly the effect produced by the blow.

The elaſticity of the French veſſels, rather than any ſuperiority of form, has for ſome time been believed to occaſion their quick ſailing. The well-known fact, that veſſels ſail faſter after they have been ſtrained (if not ſtrained too much) than taken quite ſtiff from the ſtocks, alſo augurs well, and in favour of this invention, of which, however, the real utility remains to be proved by experiment; and finally, by putting it in practice.

As the object is immenſe to a country like this, the proſperity and ſafety of which depend on its naval ſuperiority, there can be little doubt that every juſtice will be done to this invention, and that if it is found uſeful it will amply reward the inventor.

ACCOUNT OF DISEASES IN LONDON,

From Dec. 20, to Jan. 20.

Admitted under the Care of the Phyſicians of the Finſbury Diſpenſary.

	No. of Caſes.
CONTINUED FEVER -	69
Small pox - - -	3
Eryſipelas - - - -	5
Cynanche Tonſillarum - -	7
Phthiſis Pulmonalis - -	11
Hæmoptyſis - - - -	4
Pneumonia - - - -	2
Cough and Dyſpnœa - -	57
Catarrh - - - - -	4
Dyſentery - - - -	2
Diarrhœa - - - -	6
Chloroſis and Amenorrhœa -	18
Menorrhagia - - - -	7
Melancholia - - - -	1
Dyſpepſia - - - -	16
Hyſteria - - - -	3
Paralyſis - - - -	4
Gaſtrodynia and Enterodynia -	6
Epilepſia - - - -	4
Cephalæa - - - -	7
Dropſy - - - - -	11
Aſthenia - - - -	19
Infantile Diſeaſes - - -	13
Chronic Eruptions - - -	11

The caſes of typhus will appear to have very conſiderably increaſed in number during the laſt month; but they have not, in general, been characteriſed by that violence of frenzy which was ſo eſpecially remarkable in the fevers of the ſummer and autumn. The extraordinary determination to the head that prevailed during thoſe ſeaſons, in various inſtances, produced not merely the common delirium of fever, but an abſolute and a ſpeedily fatal inſanity.

The preſent typhus is more particularly marked by a profound coma, and a general proſtration of ſtrength.

In ſeveral caſes that at firſt ſeemed to be deſperate, a recovery, it might almoſt be called a reſurrection, was brought about principally by very ſtrong ſtimuli, applied in ſmall but frequently repeated doſes. After the inſide had been *rinſed* by emetics and apperients, brandy and wine was often adminiſtered in as large a quantity as the patient was ſuppoſed able to ſwallow without the inconvenience of ſucceeding ſickneſs or intoxication.

This mode of treatment, when it was aſſiſted by the daily waſhing of the whole body with cold water, the free admiſſion of freſh air into the ſick room, the frequent change of linen and bed clothes, moderate doſes of opium at night, and the careful abſtraction of every thing that might tend to interrupt the ſleep of the patient, or to diſturb the tranquillity of his mind, has ſeldom failed to induce a ſpeedy convaleſcence, the progreſs of which towards an entire reſtoration of health and ſtrength was afterwards accelerated by the application of nouriſhing diet, and a variety of medicinal corroborants.

It ſhould, however, be underſtood, that the directions of the phyſician, thoſe eſpecially that related to the adminiſtration of wine and food, could not, in many caſes, be carried into effect, in conſequence of the poverty of the patient, and the ſlow and ſcanty aſſiſtance of parochial charity.

Too generally is it imagined that workhouſes are not provided only, but alſo are fully adequate to the relief of thoſe who labour under the extremity of want. But if any credit may be paid to the teſtimonies of many of the poor creatures that crawl to ſupplicate the medical relief of the Diſpenſary, this is far from being in every inſtance actually the caſe.

Not longer ſince than yeſterday, to the perſon who is now employed in writing this report, a boy was brought, whoſe attenuated and nearly lifeleſs form awakened a ſentiment, and even an exclamation, of compaſſion from all the ſurrounding patients.

According to the mother's account, whoſe appearance and manner gave not the ſlighteſt pretence for ſuſpecting the veracity of her aſſertions, her child had for ſome time been depoſited in a workhouſe, but had there been deprived of what was abſolutely eſſential not to his health merely but almoſt to the bare ſupport of his exiſtence.

By ſome the reporter has been charged with indiſcretion, in thus unveiling the extreme wretchedneſs of the poor. But, deaf to the dictates of worldly prudence, and inſenſible to the impulſes of ſelfiſh intereſt, never, by ſuch motives, will he be tempted to decline the declaration of facts which he knows to be true, and the diſcovery of which he cannot but regard as of unſpeakable importance*.

* Since the publication of the laſt report, a donation of twenty pounds has been preſented by a perſon well known for his humanity towards the poor, to the phyſicians of the Finſbury, and ſeveral

One of the caſes of melancholia recorded in the liſt of diſeaſes, is deſerving of attention, from the circumſtance of the patient's not having been afflicted with it until after the deprivation of his ſight. The reflection upon that loſs could not fail for a time to have been itſelf a courſe of uneaſy feelings. But the continuance of his depreſſion might perhaps be better accounted for by his not being any longer able, in conſequence of this loſs, to purſue his uſual active employment, by its withdrawing from him the natural and exhilarating ſtimulus of light, and by its precluding altogether the poſſibility of that amuſement and diverſion of mind, which in general is ſo conſtantly derived from the contemplation of external objects. By confining the ſenſibility within a ſmaller compaſs, it condenſed and increaſed its force.

A caſe occurred with the phyſician who was conſulted with regard to it, ſuſpected to be an aneuriſm of the aorta. But from a degree of diffidence with regard to the accuracy of his concluſion, he had recourſe for a removal of his doubts, to the advice of a reſpectable ſurgeon*, who, after an attentive examination, having formed more decidedly the ſame opinion, ſcrupled not inſtantly to pronounce the ſentence of ſpeedy death upon the unfortunate patient

Since that time, however, there has occurred ſtrong reaſon to believe that the complaint was merely a nervous affection. It appears to have originated from diſtreſs of mind; it was induced often, and always was aggravated by any thing that agitated her ſpirits; it was accompanied by Borborigmi; all theſe ſymptoms uniformly increaſed or diminiſhed together; for about ten weeks they have all been gradually diſappearing, and for this laſt fortnight have ſcarcely been felt at all, in conſequence, as it is reaſonable to ſuppoſe, of the remembrance of the painful circumſtances, from which her diſorder had at firſt originated, having, during that time, become more feeble, and alſo perhaps from a favourable change that, according to her own account, had lately taken place in the ſtate of her external circumſtances.

In many diſeaſes, eſpecially in thoſe that are called nervous, a ſuſpenſion of the ſymptoms has not unfrequently been found to occur in conſequence of the ſame, or indeed, any other complaint attacking one who is particularly near and intereſting to the patient. Even in caſes of fever, a mother ſeldom finds herſelf ſick until the ſickneſs of her child is over. The attention and anxiety which is conſtantly kept up, does not prevent the body from receiving contagion, but often it prevents the mind from being for ſome time aware of its influence. No ſooner however does the recovery of the child take place than, in general, it is ſucceeded by the indiſpoſition of the parent; which, although it has been delayed, cannot fail to be aggravated and rendered ſtill more dangerous by the extreme degree of labour, watchfulneſs, and ſolicitude that had immediately preceded its attack.

In the remarks which, in a former part of this report, have been made with regard to the uſe of ſtimuli in caſes of deſperate diſeaſe, it was far from the intention of the writer to encourage a recourſe to them in a ſtate of health and vigour. The application of any extraordinary ſtimulus to the human ſyſtem muſt invariably abridge the period of its poſſible duration. But at the moment when it is about to be extinguiſhed, it is neceſſary to *blow* the flame of life, although by that means you conſume a part of the fuel that is neceſſary to its ſupport.

The grand object to be attended to in what is vulgarly denominated a low fever, is by artificial means to give, for a time, a degree of ſtrength that may ſupport the patient during *the period of his ſtruggle with death.*

The ſtimulating mode of practice ſeems to be particularly ſuited to the conſtitution of thoſe who live under the influence of the ſedative atmoſphere of the metropolis. In London it is ſcarcely poſſible for a man to receive into his lungs a draught of air that has not been in ſome other perſon's lungs before. This *ſecond-hand* air is not only always injurous to health, but ſometimes proves almoſt immediately deſtructive of exiſtence.

It is a circumſtance well worthy of remark, that out of the multitude of caſes that within the extent of the Finſbury diſtrict have, for this laſt year, been attacked by typhoid contagion, few comparatively, have fallen victims to it, but thoſe whoſe previous habits of debauchery or intemperance had reduced them into a ſtate that was

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veral other diſpenſaries in London, for the relief of thoſe of their neceſſitous patients who are confined to a ſick bed, and, to uſe the words of the gentleman through whoſe medium it was tranſmitted, "to be diſtributed in ſmall ſums proportioned to *the number of ſtarving children.*"

* If the name of the gentleman alluded to were to be mentioned, it would not only give an additional confirmation to the fact, but alſo would demonſtrate to the public the extreme uncommonneſs of a caſe that could have been miſtaken by a perſon of his profeſſional learning and ſagacity.

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This mode of treatment, when it was aſſiſted by the daily waſhing of the whole body with cold water, the free admiſſion of freſh air into the ſick room, the frequent change of linen and bed clothes, moderate doſes of opium at night, and the careful abſtraction of every thing that might tend to interrupt the ſleep of the patient, or to diſturb the tranquillity of his mind, has ſeldom failed to induce a ſpeedy convaleſcence, the progreſs of which towards an entire reſtoration of health and ſtrength was afterwards accelerated by the application of nouriſhing diet, and a variety of medicinal corroborants.

It ſhould, however, be underſtood, that the directions of the phyſician, thoſe eſpecially that related to the adminiſtration of wine and food, could not, in many caſes, be carried into effect, in conſequence of the poverty of the patient, and the ſlow and ſcanty aſſiſtance of parochial charity.

Too generally is it imagined that workhouſes are not provided only, but alſo are fully adequate to the relief of thoſe who labour under the extremity of want. But if any credit may be paid to the teſtimonies of many of the poor creatures that crawl to ſupplicate the medical relief of the Diſpenſary, this is far from being in every inſtance actually the caſe.

Not longer ſince than yeſterday, to the perſon who is now employed in writing this report, a boy was brought, whoſe attenuated and nearly lifeleſs form awakened a ſentiment, and even an exclamation, of compaſſion from all the ſurrounding patients.

According to the mother's account, whoſe appearance and manner gave not the ſlighteſt pretence for ſuſpecting the veracity of her aſſertions, her child had for ſome time been depoſited in a workhouſe, but had there been deprived of what was abſolutely eſſential not to his health merely but almoſt to the bare ſupport of his exiſtence.

By ſome the reporter has been charged with indiſcretion, in thus unveiling the extreme wretchedneſs of the poor. But, deaf to the dictates of worldly prudence, and inſenſible to the impulſes of ſelfiſh intereſt, never, by ſuch motives, will he be tempted to decline the declaration of facts which he knows to be true, and the diſcovery of which he cannot but regard as of unſpeakable importance*.

* Since the publication of the laſt report, a donation of twenty pounds has been preſented by a perſon well known for his humanity towards the poor, to the phyſicians of the Finſbury, and ſeveral

One of the caſes of melancholia recorded in the liſt of diſeaſes, is deſerving of attention, from the circumſtance of the patient's not having been afflicted with it until after the deprivation of his ſight. The reflection upon that loſs could not fail for a time to have been itſelf a courſe of uneaſy feelings. But the continuance of his depreſſion might perhaps be better accounted for by his not being any longer able, in conſequence of this loſs, to purſue his uſual active employment, by its withdrawing from him the natural and exhilarating ſtimulus of light, and by its precluding altogether the poſſibility of that amuſement and diverſion of mind, which in general is ſo conſtantly derived from the contemplation of external objects. By confining the ſenſibility within a ſmaller compaſs, it condenſed and increaſed its force.

A caſe occurred with the phyſician who was conſulted with regard to it, ſuſpected to be an aneuriſm of the aorta. But from a degree of diffidence with regard to the accuracy of his concluſion, he had recourſe for a removal of his doubts, to the advice of a reſpectable ſurgeon*, who, after an attentive examination, having formed more decidedly the ſame opinion, ſcrupled not inſtantly to pronounce the ſentence of ſpeedy death upon the unfortunate patient

Since that time, however, there has occurred ſtrong reaſon to believe that the complaint was merely a nervous affection. It appears to have originated from diſtreſs of mind; it was induced often, and always was aggravated by any thing that agitated her ſpirits; it was accompanied by Borborigmi; all theſe ſymptoms uniformly increaſed or diminiſhed together; for about ten weeks they have all been gradually diſappearing, and for this laſt fortnight have ſcarcely been felt at all, in conſequence, as it is reaſonable to ſuppoſe, of the remembrance of the painful circumſtances, from which her diſorder had at firſt originated, having, during that time, become more feeble, and alſo perhaps from a favourable change that, according to her own account, had lately taken place in the ſtate of her external circumſtances.

In many diſeaſes, eſpecially in thoſe that are called nervous, a ſuſpenſion of the ſymptoms has not unfrequently been found to occur in conſequence of the ſame, or indeed, any other complaint attacking one who is particularly near and intereſting to the patient. Even in caſes of fever, a mother ſeldom finds herſelf ſick until the ſickneſs of her child is over. The attention and anxiety which is conſtantly kept up, does not prevent the body from receiving contagion, but often it prevents the mind from being for ſome time aware of its influence. No ſooner however does the recovery of the child take place than, in general, it is ſucceeded by the indiſpoſition of the parent; which, although it has been delayed, cannot fail to be aggravated and rendered ſtill more dangerous by the extreme degree of labour, watchfulneſs, and ſolicitude that had immediately preceded its attack.

In the remarks which, in a former part of this report, have been made with regard to the uſe of ſtimuli in caſes of deſperate diſeaſe, it was far from the intention of the writer to encourage a recourſe to them in a ſtate of health and vigour. The application of any extraordinary ſtimulus to the human ſyſtem muſt invariably abridge the period of its poſſible duration. But at the moment when it is about to be extinguiſhed, it is neceſſary to *blow* the flame of life, although by that means you conſume a part of the fuel that is neceſſary to its ſupport.

The grand object to be attended to in what is vulgarly denominated a low fever, is by artificial means to give, for a time, a degree of ſtrength that may ſupport the patient during *the period of his ſtruggle with death.*

The ſtimulating mode of practice ſeems to be particularly ſuited to the conſtitution of thoſe who live under the influence of the ſedative atmoſphere of the metropolis. In London it is ſcarcely poſſible for a man to receive into his lungs a draught of air that has not been in ſome other perſon's lungs before. This *ſecond-hand* air is not only always injurous to health, but ſometimes proves almoſt immediately deſtructive of exiſtence.

It is a circumſtance well worthy of remark, that out of the multitude of caſes that within the extent of the Finſbury diſtrict have, for this laſt year, been attacked by typhoid contagion, few comparatively, have fallen victims to it, but thoſe whoſe previous habits of debauchery or intemperance had reduced them into a ſtate that was

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veral other diſpenſaries in London, for the relief of thoſe of their neceſſitous patients who are confined to a ſick bed, and, to uſe the words of the gentleman through whoſe medium it was tranſmitted, "to be diſtributed in ſmall ſums proportioned to *the number of ſtarving children.*"

* If the name of the gentleman alluded to were to be mentioned, it would not only give an additional confirmation to the fact, but alſo would demonſtrate to the public the extreme uncommonneſs of a caſe that could have been miſtaken by a perſon of his profeſſional learning and ſagacity.

was peculiarly ſuſceptible of diſeaſe, and almoſt altogether inſenſible to the operation of medicine. Bark has but a feeble effect upon a ſtomach that has been long accuſtomed to brandy. And a frame, the ſtamina of which have been deſtroyed by an inordinate indulgence of the ſenſual appetites will, in no inſtance, be generated or even find conſiderable relief, from a recourſe to any of the pharmaceutical preparations *.

Red-lion Square. J. R. †

* The idea which it is here meant to inculcate, and indeed has been more than once inculcated in theſe reports, has ſeldom been enough attended to by patients, or acted upon in the practice of phyſicians. Upon the minds of the former its truth cannot too deeply be impreſſed, although from the future profits of the latter a conviction of its truth might chance to deduct no ſmall portion of that pecuniary emolument which they have hitherto been in the habit of extracting from the mental, more perhaps than from the corporeal imbecility of their fellow creatures.

† Dr. Webb having retired from his official connection with the Finſbury Diſpenſary, theſe reports cannot any more be ſanctioned by the initials of a name that long will be remembered, and as long as it is remembered, will be reſpected by the ſupporters. and ever will be dear to the memory of the poor patients of that charitable inſtitution. From the friendſhip and ſociety of his late amiable colleague, the writer of this article has been indebted for relief under the preſſure of almoſt unprecedented calamity; and, from his kindneſs and profeſſional ſkill has derived important aſſiſtance in diſcharging the duties annexed to an anxious and moſt laborious ſituation.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

(The Loan of all new Prints and Communications of Articles of Intelligence are requeſted.)

The Sheep-ſhearer. Singleton pinx. A. Cardon Sculp. Size 23½ *by* 17. *Prints* 1*l.* 1*s. Proofs*; *Coloured* 2*l.* 2*s. Publiſhed by Laſs, Holborn.*

THIS print has merit, but we wiſh that our artiſts would, (in theſe ſimple ſubjects eſpecially) pay a little more attention to *nature*, and to the *titles* which they give to their prints. We have here a large figure of an old man holding a ſheep, as big as a cat, on his lap, and a little girl five or ſix years old, bringing up another. Now, this is not *all*, nor any thing like *all* the buſineſs of *ſheep-ſhearing*.

A Shepherd Boy. S. de Coſter pinx. W. Bond ſculp. Publiſhed by Brydon, Charing Croſs. Price 10*s.* 6*d.*

This print is admirably engraved in the chalk manner. With regard to the deſign, we have frequently found occaſion to remark that the artiſts of different countries impreſs upon their figures their own national mark. We do not know Mr. De Coſter's country, but this is not an Engliſh ſhepherd boy.

Bacchus amidſt the ſolitary Rocks, teaching the Nymphs to make verſes. Angelica Kauffman pinx. Bartolozzi ſculp.

Telemachus in grief for the loſs of Ulyſſes while Calypſo is endeavouring to excite his Affection. Angelica Kauffman pinx. Delattre ſculp. Publiſhed Jan. 1800, *by Miſs Bryer, London-ſtreet, Fitzroy-ſquare,* 3*l.* 3*s. the Pair.*

Though Mrs. Angelica's deſigns have a degree of fameneſs which may ſometimes ariſe from the general ſimiliarity of the ſubjects to which ſhe has uſually devoted her pencil, yet there is a native eaſe and elegance in them that renders them invariably attractive and faſcinating; a praiſe to which the two preceding prints are in an eminent degree entitled. They are admirably engraved in the chalk manner; that by Dalattre has the beſt general effect.

Baron Nelſon of the Nile. Drawn from the Life, by S. De Coſter, Dec. 8, 1800. *Engraved by J. Stow, and publiſhed by J. Brydon, Charing-croſs, Jan.* 1, 1801. *Price* 2*s.* 6*d.*

This is conſidered by all who have ſeen the gallant admiral, to be the happieſt likeneſs of him that has yet been delineated. It is a profile, done in a ſlight ſketchy manner, in line.

The Country Butcher's Shop.

The Peaſant's Sunday Dinner. Painted by J. Ward. Engraved by S. W. Reynolds, Publiſhed by Jefferies, Ludgate-hill. Price 1*l.* 1*s. the Pair.*

To thoſe who are fond of theſe ſort of ſubjects, this pair of prints will afford great pleaſure. They beam with truth and nature, are much in the manner of Morland, and very well engraved. *The Peaſant's Dinner* is peculiarly fine.

The Waſhington Family. J. Paul, jun. Philadelphia, pinx. E. Bell, London, ſculp. Publiſhed by Allen and Nightingale, No. 143, *Leadenhall-ſtreet, and North Front, Philadelphia, Jan.* 1, 1801, *Price* 15*s. Plain,* 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d. Coloured.*

In judging any work of art, it is but fair to ſay where and when it was done. This muſt be conſidered as the work of a young man, and as done in a country where there are neither ſo many models for imitation, nor opportunities of improvement in art as there are in this. Examined with that regard it ought not to be ſeverely criticiſed.

In looking at a portrait of this exalted character, we are apt to expect more than art can often realiſe. This does not appear to be a very favourable likeneſs, though it bears reſemblance to ſome of the portraits we have ſeen of him. The faces of the two ladies are round and unmeaning.

Publiſhed by Edward Orme, No. 59, *New Bond Street.*

A Tranſparent Print from the Play of Pizarro. Drawn at the time of Sacrifice in the Temple of the Sun, and by Permiſſion, dedicated to her Majeſty.

Inſide View of the Convent of St. Clare, from the Story of De Montford. Dedicated, by Permiſſion, to the Duke and Ducheſs of York, from a tranſparent Drawing by William Orme.

Theſe are companion prints, at 1l. 11s. 6d. each. They are upright, 24 inches by 15 each. The firſt gives a very good idea of the ſcene in the gaudy pantomime of Pizarro; and the other is, in choice of ſcenery, and general effect, from the lamps, gothic windows, &c. ſuperior to any tranſparency we ever ſaw. Such ſcenes as theſe are admirably calculated for the effect given by this new branch of engraving and ſtaining paper.

Cupid unveiling Venus. R. Coſway, R. A. invt. F. Whately, R. A. del. A. Cardon, ſculp. Publiſhed by R. Ackerman, at his Repoſitory, No. 101, *Strand.*

The character of the boy's face is arch and ſpirited; the face of the woman is beautiful, as indeed is the whole figure, though we think it carries ſome appearance of having been in part ſtudied from the marble. The right hand is rather large, and we think the neck, above the boſom, might have been better managed. The fore-ground and diſtance are well managed; it is on the whole a very graceful and fine figure, moſt exquiſitely engraved.

The Stoning of St. Stephen, from the original Picture Painted by Mr. Weſt, as the Altar-piece of St. Stephen's, Walbrook. Engraved by Dunkerton, and Publiſhed by Meſſrs. Boydell, Cheapſide. Price 2*l.* 2*s.*

This picture has been much and deſervedly admired, and we are happy to ſee it transferred to the copper in a large upright mezzotinto, engraved in a good ſtyle, and with much effect.

In a Retroſpect of the Fine Arts, it would be unpardonable to omit noticing the following ſale of ſuch a cabinet as, we believe, has never before been exhibited to the public.

Drawings and Prints in the Collection of John Woodhouſe, eſq.

Among the amateurs and collectors of the fine arts, as well as the votaries of the muſes, it now ſeems an agreed point that works of mediocrity are entitled to little praiſe, and that a performance which is not exquiſite in its kind, is not entitled to the attention of a man of taſte. This though ſometimes carried too far, may under ſome reſtrictions, be a fair criterion, and if at all admitted, this collection has a ſingular and moſt peculiar claim to public attention, for it is compriſed of the fineſt and moſt ſcarce works of the greateſt maſters of the ancient and modern ſchools, and forms a collection preſumed to be more valuable and extenſive than has been ever before exhibited.

The firſt part were ſold the latter end of laſt month at Chriſtie's room: the ſale of the ſecond part, at the ſame place, commences on the 11th of this month, and continues the ten following days; and conſiſts of engravings from the works of Rubens, Vandyke, Jordaens, &c. The complete works of Earlom, Strange, and Bartolozzi, &c.

Among theſe are many of the fineſt and moſt rare proofs that the maſters ever engraved; ſeveral of them from *Rubens* are proofs, touched upon by himſelf, for *Boſſwert*, *Pontius*, &c. Of the works of *Earlom*, there are proofs complete; and of the works of *Bartolozzi*, a double ſet, proofs, and with the letters. Of *the Marlborough gems*, the only proof ſet before the letters, that we believe were ever taken from the plates.

The arts and artiſts have ſuſtained a very great loſs by the death of Mr. Macklin, of Fleet Street. With the very fine pictures which were exhibited in the Poets Gallery, and the capital prints which have been engraved from them, the public are well acquainted, but the immenſe prices

which the late proprietor paid to the artiſts, is not ſo generally known.

It may be ſome gratification to the curious to know the ſums which ſome of them coſt, and as room ſhall ſerve, we will in this and the following Retroſpects enumerate a few of them, which may tend to ſhew the importance of the arts in a light in which they have not hitherto been ſo generally conſidered as they deſerve.

Lavinia, painted by Gainſborough, and engraved by Bartolozzi. The painting 300l. Engraving 250l.—*Hebinol* and *Gandaretta*, by Gainſborough, 350l. Engraving by Bartolozzi, 252l. 10s.—*Palamon* and *Arcite*, Hamilton, 100l. Bartolozzi, 350l.—*The Death of Arcite*, by the ſame artiſts. Painting, 100l. Engraving, 350l. —For engraving Mr. Bunbury's drawing of *The Mouſe's Petition*, by P. W. Tomkins, 300l. and for *Marian*, by the ſame artiſt, 300l.—To Maria Coſway, for the very fine picture of *Lodona*, 100l. Bartolozzi, for engraving it, 250l.—*The Freeing of Amoret*, by Mr. Opie, 200l. 10s. To Bartolozzi, for engraving it, 315l.—*The Cottagers*, by Sir Joſhua Reynolds, 500l. Engraving, by Bartolozzi, 250l.—*The Ancient Engliſh Wake*, a picture by Hamilton, 200l. Engraved by J. Chapman, 250l.—*The Woodman and his Dog*, painted by Barker of Bath, 300l. Engraving, by Bartolozzi, 350l.—*The Death Bed of the Juſt*, by the Rev. W. Peters, 400l. Engraving, by Bartolozzi, 450l.—*Death of Lord Robert Manners*, by T. Stothard, R. A. 200l. Engraving, by J. K. Sherwin, 700l.

Mr. Nollekens is modelling a buſt of his Grace the Duke of Bedford, as a companion to that of Mr. Fox, and it is a moſt ſpirited and ſtriking likeneſs.

Meſſrs. Boydells are publiſhing, by ſubſcription, various improved and diſtinguiſhed breeds of cattle, ſheep, horſes, and hogs, amounting to nearly 100 plates, with deſcriptions of each, and their appropriate advantages as to ſoil, climate, &c. Artiſts of the firſt reputation only will be employed, and the work when completed, will form one quarto volume, and will be publiſhed in numbers, ten plates in each, at one guinea per number.

At the editor's requeſt, the Right Hon. Lord Somerville has obligingly conſented to ſuperintend the work. Subſcriptions taken in by Meſſrs. Nicol, and at Mr. John Coles, Smithfield.

Mr. Colnaghi, of Cockſpur-ſtreet, will ſhortly publiſh *A Battle between the Bears and the Frogs;* engraved by S. W. Reynolds, from a moſt ſpirited picture by that eccentric genius Eckſtein. A ſheet print, mezzotinto.

Mr. Harding, of Pall Mall, will this week publiſh *A Journey from London to Dover, and from Dover to the Iſle of Wight*, by the late Thomas Pennant, eſq. in two volumes, royal quarto. This work contains 49 beautiful prints of views and portraits, by Angus, Sparrow, and Comte, Price 3l. 3s. in boards.

ERRATUM in the laſt Retroſpect, for "*Robert Cooper*," read "*Richard Cooper*, drawing-maſter to her Majeſty, and to Eton College."

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN JANUARY.

ANTIQUITIES.

An Explanation of the Elementary Characters of the Chineſe, with an Analyſis of their Ancient Symbols and Hieroglyphics; and a Compariſon of the Chineſe, Egyptian, and Mexican Hieroglyphics; being the firſt ſyſtematic Work which has been publiſhed in Europe on Chineſe Writing and Reading, accompanied with the proper Characters, by Joſeph Hagar, D. D. imperial folio, with upwards of 500 cuts, 2l. 2s. bds. Philips.

BIOGRAPHY.

General Biography; or, Lives of the moſt eminent Perſons of all Ages, Countries, Conditions, and Profeſſions, by J. Aikin, M. D. and others, vol. 2. 4to. 1l. 11s. 6d. boards. Johnſon.

Memoirs of Angelus Politanus, Actus Sincerus Sanazarius, Petrus Bembus, Hieronymus Fracaſtorius, Marcus Antonius Flaminius, and the Amalthei Tranſlationi from their poetical Works; and Notes and Obſervations concerning other Literary Characters of the fifteenth and ſixteenth Centuries, by the Rev. W. Parr Greſwell, 8vo. 5s. boards.

Cadell and Davies.

DRAMA.

Life, a Comedy, as performed at the Theatre Royal Covent Garden, by Frederick Reynolds, 2s. Longman and Rees.

EDUCATION.

Harry and Lucy, Part II. being the ſecond Part of early Leſſons, by the Author of the Parent's Aſſiſtant, 6d. Johnſon.

The

The Beauties of Owen Feltham, ſelected from his *Reſolves;* a Compendium of philoſophical, moral, and religious Inſtruction, particularly adapted to the Improvement of early Youth, 2s. ſewed.
H. D. Symonds.

Juvenile Seaſons; or inſtructive, moral, and amuſing Dialogues for the Uſe of young People and Schools, by the Counteſs of Fouecheiour, 2s. 6d.

Juvenile Biography; or Lives of celebrated Children; inculcating Virtue by eminent Examples from real Life, imitated from the French, with the Addition of moral Reflections, addreſſed to the Youth of both Sexes, by Mr. Joſſe, tranſlated by Mrs. Cumming, Tranſlator of Eſtelle, 2 vol. 6s.

HISTORY.

Retroſpection, or a Review of the moſt ſtriking and important Events, Characters, Situations, and their Conſequences, which the laſt eighteen hundred Years have preſented to the View of Mankind, by Heſter Lynch Piozzi, with a Portrait of the Author, 2 vol. 4to. 2l. 2s. boards.
Stockdale.

LAW.

Remarks on the Commentaries of Sir William Blackſtone, by James Sedgwick, of Pembroke College, Oxford, 4to. 12s. boards. Clarke and Son.

Thoughts on the Repeal of the Statute made in the fifth and ſixth Years of the Reign of Edward VI. with Obſervations on the Reſpect due to the Authority of Judges, and to the Verdict of a Jury, by a Country Magiſtrate, 1s. 6d.
Hatchard.

Proceedings at large—The King againſt Henry Hunt, Eſq for challenging Lord Bruce; addreſſed to the Officers and Gentlemen of the Wiltſhire Cavalry, 2s.
Croſby and Letterman.

The Proceedings in the Cauſe the King againſt Waddington, for purchaſing Hops in Kent, 1s. Croſby and Letterman.

MEDICAL.

Anſwer for the Junior Members of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, to the Memorial of Dr. James Gregory, Profeſſor of the Practice of Phyſic in the Univerſity of Edinburgh, by John Bell, Surgeon, 4s. 6d. boards.
Longman and Rees.

Practical Obſervations on the Inoculation of the Cow-pox; with a compendious Hiſtory of that Diſeaſe, and of its Introduction as a Preventive of the Small-pox, by John Addington, Surgeon, 1s. 6d.
Johnſon.

A familiar Treatiſe on the Phyſical Education of Children, tranſlated from the German of Chriſtian Auguſtus Struve, M. D. to which are prefixed Lectures on the ſame Subject, by A. F. M. Willich, M. D. 8vo. 8s. bds.
Murray and Highley.

Obſervations on the Bile and its Diſeaſes; with Remarks on the Structure and Economy of the Liver, by Richard Powell, M. D. 8vo. 5s. Rivingtons.

MILITARY.

Marengo; or, the Campaign of Italy, by the Army under the Command of the Chief Conſul Bonaparte; tranſlated from the French of Joſeph Petit, Horſe-grenadier in the Conſular Guard, 2s. 6d.
Jordan.

MATHEMATICS.

A new Edition (third) of Dr. Hutton's Logarithmic Tables, with Improvements, royal 8vo. 1l. 1s. Robinſons.

MISCELLANIES.

Striking Facts addreſſed to thoſe who ſtill diſbelieve in a Real Scarcity; and a ſolemn Appeal to all thoſe who think otherwiſe, by the Author of an Appeal to the good Senſe of the higher and wealthier Orders of the People, a Shilling a Dozen.
Hatchard.

A Letter to John Whitmore, Eſq. Member of the Committee of the Houſe of Commons on the Coal Trade, pointing out the Impolicy of the propoſed Meaſure of obtaining Coals, from the manufacturing Diſtricts, to the Metropolis; the Cauſes of the high Price of Coals, and the Means of a permanent Reduction of Price, by Henry Grey Macnab, M. D. 5s.
Griffiths.

New-invented Tables of Intereſt upon a ſmall Card that will lie in a pocket-book, by Thomas Baird, 1s.
Blacks and Parry.

The eighteenth Volume of the Tranſactions of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, with the Premiums offered in the Year 1800, 6s. boards.

The Cauſes of Scarcity inveſtigated; alſo an Account of the moſt ſtriking Variations in the Weather, from October 1798, to September 1800; to which is prefixed the Price of Wheat every Year from 1600, by Samuel Hopkinſon, B. D. 2s. Newbery.

The ſecond Part of Obſervations and Advices for the Improvement of the Manufacture of Muſcovada Sugar and Rum, by Bryan Higgins, M. D. 4s.
Cadell and Davies.

Letters from a Father to his Son, on Topics relating to Literature and the Conduct of Life, by J. Aiken, M. D. vol. 2. 5s. boards. Johnſon.

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STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,

In January, 1801.

FRANCE.

THE victories of the French Generals Moreau and Brune, during the laſt month of the 18th century, have, in all probability, before this time produced a peace. An opinion prevails that preliminaries have been actually ſigned; for, it ſeems that Schimmelpenninck, the

Dutch Ambaſſador at Paris, in ſome late diſpatches to his government, ſtated, that General Moreau, in reply to the firſt propoſal of the Archduke for a new armiſtice, anſwered, that hoſtilities were not to ceaſe till the preliminaries were actually ſigned. As an armiſtice, therefore, was concluded on the 25th of December, it is hence inferred, that the preliminaries of peace were ſigned at the ſame moment.

The following have been the principal movements of the hoſtile armies:

It was on the 27th of November that Moreau iſſued his proclamation at Munich, announcing the intended renewal of hoſtilities on the following day. On the 28th he moved his head-quarters to Ampſin, and ſeveral ſkirmiſhes took place between the advanced poſts of the hoſtile armies: the Auſtrians, however, retired behind the Inn, leaving garriſons to defend the bridge-heads at Kraburg, Waſſerburg, and Muhldorff. Towards night the French approached the Inn. On the 29th Moreau took Waſſerburg by aſſault, after a very ſevere action, in which the Auſtrians loſt, in killed, wounded, and priſoners, about 400 men. The latter then evacuating Roſenheim, Moreau puſhed his head-quarters to Eberſberg, and gave orders that the centre of his army ſhould force the paſſage of the Inn on the firſt of December, let it coſt what it might. This grand effort was made accordingly, but appears to have wholly failed of ſucceſs; for the French were defeated, with the loſs of 800 priſoners, and ſix pieces of cannon. We have given a ſketch of Moreau's account of the action on the 3d of December in our laſt number. It now appears from our own Gazette, that the event was to the full as ſevere upon the Auſtrians as the French official accounts ſtate it to have been. Mr. Wickham, after aſſerting that the French General Richepanſe pierced between the Auſtrian left and centre, got upon the great road behind this latter diviſion, and fell upon the flank and rear of the column juſt as it had formed in front, and began attacking the enemy's poſition, adds, "I have not yet been able to obtain any accurate account of what paſſed afterwards; but it ſeems that the diſorder ſoon became irretrievable, and that the retreat towards the heights of Ranſome was made with very heavy loſs, particularly in artillery."

Of the army of the Griſons, a letter from the head-quarters, dated Chiavenna, December 6th, informs us, that the General in Chief, Macdonald, at the head of the 4th column, incurred the greateſt danger in paſſing the high Alps, and had it not been for his intrepid preſeverance the paſſage would have been again interrupted. He led the pioneers of the grenadiers to the tracks of the road which were effaced by ſnow and an impetuous wind. He himſelf ſet the example of working to open the path. The moſt terrible weather could not prevent him from advancing. He paſſed on the 5th of December, with his Aid-de-Camp and Staff. His eſcort opened the march. The path was again covered, and his grenadiers ſinking in the ſnow began to believe that it was impoſſible to proceed farther, when the General, advancing at their head, ſounded himſelf the road, which was entirely loſt (the ſnow had covered all the poles that were ſet up for marks) and animating all who heard him by his example, he ſucceeded in conducting all that followed his ſteps to the hoſpital.

After the fatal battle of Hohenlinden on the 3d of December, Moreau's army continued to advance, and having at length paſſed the barrier of the Inn, driving before them all the Auſtrian corps, on the 16th fixed the head-quarters at Saltzburg. On the ſame day Richepanſe, with the left diviſion of the French army, purſued the Imperialiſts along the road to Lintz, and entered Neumark, the laſt poſt of Bavaria on the frontiers of the Hereditary States. The Archduke John, whoſe head-quarters then removed to Braunau on the Lower Inn, was by this manœuvre cut off from all communication with the Auſtrian Commander in the Tyrol, which country was now threatened on the north ſide by Lecourbe, on the weſt by Molliter, and on the ſouth-weſt by Macdonald, who was maſter of both banks of the Upper Inn, of the Upper Engadine, and of the Valley of the Addo in the Valteline, with well-eſtabliſhed communications between all his diviſions. On the 17th the Auſtrians removed their head-quarters to Schwanſtadt, and the Archduke Charles, joining the army the ſame day, endeavoured to take a ſtrong poſition behind the river Traun, with a view to defenſive meaſures; but this he was not able to accompliſh before Moreau's army, in five diviſions, approached ſeverally, commanded by Legrand, Grandjean, Richepanſe, Decaen, and Grouchy. On the 18th Richepanſe, with the advanced guard attacked the rear of the Imperialiſts in a ſtrong poſition near Vockbruck, and defeated them, taking 1000 priſoners (600 of which were cavalry) with General Lopez, their Commander. The Auſtrians, retiring, on the 19th endeavoured to make a ſtand on the heights of Lambach; but Richepanſe again defeated their rear-guard, drove them into the defiles of Lambach with great loſs, and the Imperial army retreated to Lintz, within

within 92 miles of Vienna. The French continued to advance, and on the 20th fixed their head-quarters at Wels. Moreau now formed his army in three columns; of which the right, under Lecourbe, made for the mountains, ſouth of Steyr on the Ens; the centre, commanded by Moreau himſelf, ſet out for Steyr; and the left, under Grenier, which had marched along the ſouth banks of the Danube, and forced the Auſtrians to retreat from Lintz, acroſs the river, proceeded on the highroad from Lintz towards Vienna. On the 24th Richepanſe, with the advanced-guard of the centre column, entered Steyr, in which he found 17 pieces of cannon, and made 4000 priſoners. On the 25th, the French were proceeding onward to the next river, the Erlaph, and the Auſtrians were retiring behind the Traſen, the laſt river of any note within 50 miles of Vienna, when, in the evening of that day, an officer arrived at the head-quarters of Moreau, from the Archduke Charles, bringing propoſals for a new armiſtice, and announcing that the Emperor had ſent a courier to Count Cobentzel at Luneville, with directions to ſign a peace. This new armiſtice has been purchaſed at a very high price indeed; for the French are put in poſſeſſion of the forts of Kuffſtein, Scharnitz, and the other points of fortification in the Tyrol; the defiles of Fientlermuntz, and Naudert, with the fortreſſes of Würtzburg in Franconia, and Brannau on the Lower Inn. The armiſtice, which is for 30 days, with 15 days notice of rupture, extends to the Gallo-Batavian army in Franconia; and by it the Emperor has aſſigned to the French a triangular portion of territory, whoſe baſe will reſt on Chiavenna and Würtzburg, and whoſe point will be at Leoben and Pachlarn on the Danube, within 17 leagues of Vienna.

It appears by a diſpatch from General Brune, dated the 27th of December, that the campaign had at laſt been ſeriouſly opened in Italy; he had not waited to turn the line of the Mincio, but attacked it in front. On the 27th the French made a vigorous attack upon the Auſtrian poſitions on the Mincio; the loſs of the Auſtrians amounts to twenty-four pieces of cannon, and to more than 12,000 men, of whom 8000 are priſoners. The paſſage, after a deſperate engagement, was carried at Monzanbano and Molino. Theſe places are between the Lake di Garda and Mantua, lying nearer to the former. On the 27th, at one in the morning, the head-quarters were at Valegio, on the left bank. The French army is ſtated in the official communication to the Legiſlative Body, to be engaged in the blockade of Mantua. It is evident that much loſs muſt have been ſuſtained on both ſides, and a great number of ſuperior officers are ſaid to have been wounded on the ſide of the French. From Brune's diſpatch it appears that he intended to renew the battle on the next day. It has ſince appeared that General Brune was as good as his word, for that on the 27th another dreadful battle was fought, which ended in the defeat of the Auſtrians under General Bellegarde, who in theſe two days loſt 17,000 men, and 28 pieces of cannon, which, added to 40,000 men, and 140 field-pieces loſt in Germany, makes a melancholy total of 57,000 men (killed, wounded, or taken priſoners) and 168 pieces of cannon, within little more than a month; Moreau having re-commenced hoſtilities on the 28th of November. Purſuing their advantages, the French on the firſt of January croſſed the Adige at Bucelingo, forced the Auſtrians to evacuate Corona and Verona, inveſted Peſchiera, blockaded Mantua, and were preparing on the 3d to beſiege Porto Legnago, on the road to Padua. The Imperialiſts retreated towards Vicenza; but when the laſt accounts came away, the Republican General Rochambeau, who, doubling the upper point of the Lake di Garda, had paſſed the Adige below Roveredo, was preparing to haraſs the right wing of the Auſtrian army in its retrograde movements.

The Chief Conſul ſtates the principles on which he acts, in the following words: "The left bank of the Rhine ſhall be the boundary of the French Republic: ſhe makes no pretenſion to the right bank. The intereſt of Europe does not permit the Emperor to paſs the Adige. The independence of the Helvetic and Batavian Republic ſhall be enſured and guarantied. Our victories add nothing to the pretenſions of the French people. Auſtria ought not expect from her defeats what ſhe would not have obtained from her victories. Such are the invariable intentions of the Government. The welfare of France ſhall be to reſtore tranquillity to Germany and Italy: her glory to deliver the Continent from the avaricious and deſtructive genius of England."

The Imperial Family were fully prepared to ſet out for Offen, eſcorted by a party of the life-guards. The gallery of paintings, the Imperial treaſury, and the city treaſury, containing 12,000,000 in ſpecie, were likewiſe about to be removed from the capital, when the Archduke Charles arrived at Vienna very unexpectedly at ten in the morning of the 27th December, bringing the conſolatory intelligence of his having concluded an armiſtice

armiſtice of thirty days with General Moreau.

In Paris a new and extraordinary attempt has been made for the deſtruction of Bonaparte, in his way to the opera on Chriſtmas-eve. A ſmall waggon, it ſeems, incloſing a concealed machine, was placed in a ſtreet through which he was to paſs, and was intended to obſtruct his carriage, ſo as to give opportunity for the conſpirators to effect their purpoſe. By ſome dexterity in the Conſul's coachman, or by the derangement of the machine, the latter did not operate till a few ſeconds after the Conſul had paſſed; it then ſuddenly exploded, killed five perſons, and dreadfully wounded fifteen others, ſhivered to pieces all the windows of the Thuilleries; and the houſes which ſurround the Great and Little Carouſel, and the entire ſtreets of St. Nicaiſe, St. Thomas, Echelle, and Chartres, endured a concuſſion like that of an earthquake. Twelve men were arreſted on ſtrong ſuſpicion, ſome of whom, indeed, have acknowledged their connection with the plot. The Conſul drove on to the theatre, and ſhewed no indication of having met with any extraordinary incident. The Legiſlative Bodies, and Conſtituted Authorities waited on him with their congratulations on his eſcape from ſuch imminent danger; when among other remarks, he is ſaid to have replied, that they ought not to wonder at his being expoſed to ſuch attempts; for that, "thoſe who held the firſt places in the magiſtracy, were in as conſtant danger as a General in Chief in the heat of battle."

Since the above, we have received intelligence reſpecting the judgments paſſed on the Conſpirators; of whom, four have been ſentenced to ſuffer death, viz. The Italian *Cerachi*, the Corſican *Arena*, the Marſelloiſe *Topino le Brun*, and the Terroriſt *Demerville*. Upwards of 100 have been ordered for tranſportation beyond the ſeas, for being implicated in the plot of the 24th of December; among the number of whom are the following characters, notorious as having been guilty of ſome of the worſt crimes of the Revolution, viz. Cervat, who preſided at the maſſacres of September; the Conventionaliſt Chondieu; the famous Terrior Deſtrem; Felix Le Pelletier; Fournier, the organizer of the horrors of St. Domingo; the Ex-prince Charles of Heſſe; the Septembriſer Joly; Memin, the aſſaſſin of the Princeſs Lamballe; and Roſignol, the General of the Revolutionary army.

General Sprengporten is arrived at Paris, as envoy from the Emperor of Ruſſia, who, if we may believe accounts from the Hague, has actually declared war againſt Great Britain. Many conjectures have been formed reſpecting the nature of Sprengporten's miſſion to the French Republic; and among others we may notice one that has excited much converſation; it is no leſs than a deſign of Paul to plan with the French Conſul means for the expulſion of the Turks from Europe. If we were diſpoſed wholly to doubt this ſuppoſition, there are ſtill a few circumſtances, that tend in ſome degree to favour it; Paul has aſſembled large armies in Poland; a Ruſſian fleet is ſtill in the Dardanelles; and Paſwan Oglou, underſtood to be ſecretly ſupported by Ruſſia, threatens Adrianople, and even the very capital of the Ottoman Empire. We cannot doubt the wiſh of the French on this ſubject, as the ſubverſion of the Turks would be the means of ſecuring to France, in all probability, the poſſeſſion of Egypt.

RUSSIA, SWEDEN, AND DENMARK.

The Northern Confederacy of Ruſſia, Sweden, and Denmark, has at length, we have every reaſon to ſuppoſe, been completely organized: Pruſſia does not appear at preſent to have acceded. The property of the Britiſh merchants in the different Ruſſian ports has been actually confiſcated; and a proclamation iſſued, containing the mode by which it is to be converted into caſh, and the purpoſes to which ſuch caſh is to be applied. This is a ſpecies of attack upon the rights of individuals, ſcandalous and diſgraceful to every civilized Government, but for which we have ourſelves given ſome pretext by the attack upon French and Dutch property in the Bank, at the commencement of the war with theſe Republics. In conſequence of theſe hoſtile meaſures exhibited in the North, the Britiſh Government has alſo ordered a ſeizure of all veſſels belonging to any of the Confederate Powers, now in the ports of this country; and it is farther aſſerted, that letters of marque are immediately to be granted, for the purpoſe of capturing a great variety of richly laden ſingle veſſels and fleets, which are now well known to be working their way towards the Baltic. This new war may now therefore be regarded as certain, and, indeed, as actually commenced. Miniſters ought, inſtead of botching up the diſpute with Denmark, and confining their conſideration to a few individual facts of the moment, of no importance whatever, to have boldly adverted to general principles, and either have at once admitted thoſe contended for by the Confederacy, or compelled the recognizance of their own.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The annals of Engliſh hiſtory do not compriſe a period ſo truly alarming as the preſent. At the cloſe of the eighth year of a war, ſo extravagantly conducted as to have doubled in that period the whole debt of the nation, that is, as much as every antecedent war in which the nation has *ever* been engaged *added together*, we now find ourſelves deſerted by every ally but one, and this one ally, upon whoſe union we can no longer depend, and whoſe exiſtence ſeems to hang upon his ſeparating himſelf from us. The greater number of our allies are become our active enemies; and the reſt, if they have not poſitively commenced hoſtilities, are daily diſcovering the moſt cordial inclination to do ſo, and are only waiting for a convenient opportunity. In a few weeks, it is probable, we ſhall not only be disjoined from Auſtria, and at war with France, Spain, and Holland, but with all the Northern Powers of Europe. But enormous as this evil is, and fatal as the proſpect it preſents, this is not the worſt evil, or the moſt deſpairing proſpect we have to encounter. To the ſcourge of *war abroad*, is now added that of *famine at home;* a famine, if not produced by the war, augmented by it, and which the war only, and the proſpect of increaſing warfare, by ſhutting againſt us almoſt every port by which we can obtain a ſupply, duplicates and renders permanent. The word *famine* is not too ſtrong a term by which to expreſs our preſent deſperate ſituation. With reſpect to the poor, it is actually a famine at the preſent moment. It is impoſſible for any man to caſt his eyes around him, or even to attend to the information laid before Parliament upon this very ſubject, without beholding the ruin of his country, and being compelled to declare that the hand of Providence is againſt us. We are ready to admit, that ſome benefit may accrue to the multitude from the unwearied labours of the committees in both houſes. It is a melancholy conſideration to obſerve, that, although the poors' rates for the laſt two years have amounted to not leſs than *ſix millions ſterling* per annum, a ſum ſuperior to the expences of Government itſelf in the beginning of the preſent reign; yet even this ſum, ſo exorbitant in itſelf, and wrung with ſuch extreme difficulty from the hands of the people, is ſo far from being adequate to the demands of the dependent paupers, that many pariſhes, as ſtated in the report we allude to, are not able to relieve more than *one-tenth* part of the numbers who apply for relief and are in abſolute want of it; and that even to this tenth part, to whom relief is diſtributed, they are not able to allow more than *one-fifth* of the neceſſary aid they require; and which even, upon the common proportion of allowance to paupers, is actually given by pariſhes that are not quite ſo much burdened. Is there a human nerve that does not thrill with horror at a picture ſo fully ſubſtantiated? Some relief, however, muſt be adminiſtered; and it is now ſubmitted to Parliament that the magiſtrates ſhould, by a rate over the leſs burdened pariſhes, compel them to ſupport, beſides their own poor, thoſe pariſhes in which actual famine is making ſuch an inroad. The only mode in which it appears to us that effectual and proper relief can be given, is to prohibit entirely for a limited time the uſe of grain by horſes, which would at once reduce the price of grain to a moderate ſtandard.

ALPHABETICAL LIST *of* BANKRUPTCIES *and* DIVIDENDS *announced between the* 20*th of Dec. and the* 20*th of Jan. extracted from the London Gazettes.*

BANKRUPTCIES.

(The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheſes.)

AGUR, W. Whitechapel-road, whiteſmith. (Bourn and Courteen, New Inn)

Bennett, W. Watling-ſtreet, warehouſeman. (Crompton and Rooke, Tooke's Court)

Bayley, W. Wakefield, ironmonger. (Allen and Exley, Furnival's Inn)

Boult, G. T. Pimlico, cornfactor. (Smith, Hatton Garden)

Bedwell, R. Wantage, ſurgeon. (Hill and Meredith, Gray's Inn)

Bunn, E. Weſt Ham, baker. (Morgan, Clement's-lane)

Bacon, J. Sutton, cotton-ſpiner. (Macdougal and Hunter, Lincoln's Inn)

Cooper, T. jun. Liverpool, horſe-dealer. (Leigh, Liverpool)

Campbell, A. Goſport, brandy-merchant. (Humphreys, Tokenhouſe-yard)

Dickie, W. Strand, ſtationer. (Sarrall, Surrey-ſtreet)

Day, W. King-ſtreet, Golden-ſquare, victualler.

Damerum, W. Portſmouth, carpenter. (Williams and Brooks, Lincoln's Inn)

Dunor, W. Green Bank, Wapping, baker. (Freame, Little St. Martin's-lane)

Emmet, J. Mancheſter, victualler. (Hurd, Furnival's Inn)

Edwards, T. New Bond-ſtreet, haberdaſher. (Field, Friday-ſtreet)

Elſton, J. Liverpool, merchant. (Clements, Liverpool)

Gilchriſt, E. and J. Barry, Liverpool, merchants, (Cooper and Lowe, Southampton Buildings)

Gosford, R. H. Pitfield-ſtreet, baker. (Stratton, Shoreditch)

Gulliver, H. S. Richmond, ſtable-keeper. (Griffith, Featherſtone Buildings)

Higham, J. Liverpool, linen-draper. (Windle, Bartlett's Buildings)

Holland,

Holland, W. Southwark, linen-draper. (Ludlow and Richardſon, Monument Yard)
Hatch, J. Robert-ſtreet, Bedford-row, cabinet-maker. (Patten, Croſs-ſtreet, Hatton Garden)
Hammond, G. Stamford, mercer. (Sandys and Horton, Crane-court, Fleet-ſtreet)
Hilton, A. Liverpool, linen and woollen-draper. (Smart, Staple's Inn)
Holmes, J. Leeds, ironmonger. (Battye, Chancery-lane)
Hurſt, J. Wakefield, woolſtapler. (Battye, Chancery-lane)
Jackſon, J. Market Weighton, ſhopkeeper. (Gale, Hull)
Kerſhaw, S. Little Moſs, manufacturer. (Hurd, Furnival's Inn.
Kirkpatrick, J. Liverpool, merchant. (Cooper and Low, Southampton Buildings)
Lowes, J. and J. H. Rigg, Hart-ſtreet, Covent Garden, brandy-merchants. (White, Chancery-lane)
Moſes, J. Crakehall, and J. Lunn, Bedale, linen-manufacturer. (Allen and Exley, Furnival's Inn)
Milne, A. Hatton Garden, merchant. (Crompton and Roche, Tooke's Court)
Merryweather, F. and J. Hardwidge, Lombard-ſtreet, merchants. (Maddock, Prelland, and Worral, Lincoln's Inn)
Manwaring, C. Manchester, ſhoemaker, (Edge, Temple)
Mawby, J. Long, Buckley, cordwainer. (Kinderley and Long, Symond's Inn)
Philip, H. Finthing, warehouſeman. (Guy, King's Arms Yard)
Perry, J. Birmingham, button and toy-maker. (Boutflower, New North-ſtreet, Red Lion-ſquare)
Platers, J. Worceſter, coach proprietor. (Bland, Racquet-court)
Parſonage, S. Manchester, plumber. (Ellis, Curſitor-ſtreet)
Quenby, J. Wincheſter, mercer. (Dynely, Bell, and Dynelys, Gray's Inn)
Rennie, G. St. Olave, coal-merchant. (Flaxney, Chancery-lane)
Radcliffe, J. Errington, miller. (Sykes, New-Inn)
Ridcal, W. Wakefield, merchant. (Baxters and Martin, Furnival's Inn)
Singleton, G. Holborn, vender of medicines. (Whitton, Great James-ſtreet, Bedford-row)
Seabrook, T. Edgware-road, victualler.
Smith, R. Wantage, innholder. (Philpot, Red Lion-ſquare)
Shuck, J. Worceſter, glove-manufacturer. (Platt, Bride-court, Bridge-ſtreet)
Salmon, J. W. Manchester, manufacturer. (Ellis, Curſitor-ſtreet)
Tennifwood, S. Berwick-ſtreet, currier. (Fowler, Lambeth-road)
Taylor, W. Brighthelmſtone, wine-merchant. (Tourle, Palmer, and Pugh, Bartlet's Buildings)
Townſend, S. Briſtol, ironmonger. (Lewis, Temple)
Topper, N. Charles-ſtreet, Middleſex Hoſpital, dealer in coals. (Maſters, Thaives Inn)
Wells, J. and T. Beſt, Manchester, ſoap-boilers. (Ellis, Curſitor-ſtreet)
Worthington, T. Manchester, merchant. (Hurd, Furnival's Inn)
Wraight, T. Canterbury, ſhopkeeper. (Noy and Templar, Mincing-lane)
Wincheſter, H. Holme, ſmelter. (Brace, Temple)
Weſt, R. and T. Lea, Nuneaton, dealers in horſes. (Mole, Birmingham.)

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Allen, G. Loughton, victualler, February 25
Addington, P. Hereford, haberdaſher, March 7 (final)
Banner, T. P. Nicholas-lane, inſurance broker, January 31
Blower, S. St. John-ſtreet, tallow-melter, Jan. 31
Ballantine, W. St. Martin's le Grand, goldſmith, February 2
Blacklin, J. Kingſton, Hull, linen-draper, Jan. 21
Bagley, R. Mortlake, gardener, January 22
Bowring, S. Milk-ſtreet, hoſier, January 30
Bainbridge, M. Goſwell-ſtreet, taylor, February 11
Berthoud, H. Adam's Court, merchant, Feb. 14
Ballard, J. Evetham, victualler, February 5
Baughan, J. and R. Bellyard, Fiſh-ſtreet-hill, hat-makers, February 7
Beniſon, T. and B. Turton, Coleman-ſtreet, druggiſts, February 25
Bedwell, J. Cheltenham, banker, February 12
Critchell, R. Buckland Newton, ſhopkeeper, January 22
Clearſon, S. Strand, carver, February 3
Caldwell, C. and T. Smith, Liverpool, and J. Forbes, and T. Gregory, London, bankers, March 5
Clegg, W. Beverley, linen-draper, February 10. (final)
Court, J. Bath, ironmonger, February 18 (final)
Clayton, S. Liverpool, dealer in coals, Feb. 16
D'Almaine, G. C. Bow-ſtreet, embroiderer, Jan. 17
Downing, W. Strangeworth Forge, January 26
Ellis, F. Edward-ſtreet, linen-draper, January 16
Edwards, J. Caſtle-court, Lawrence-lane, Jan. 24
———, R. Elleſmere, thread-manufacturer, February 10
Elkins, W. Oxford-ſtreet, bookſeller, January 22
Fane, W. and T. Whitechapel, upholſterer, February 3
Frailing, E. Canon-ſtreet, merchant, January 20
Flower, F. St. Paul's Church-yard, haberdaſher, January 31
Francis, R. jun. Bread-ſtreet, warehouſeman, February 2
Gill, T. Doncaſter, grocer, January 31
Green, R. Olney, lace-merchant, January 28
Greenwood, W. Mile End-road, brewer, Feb. 7
Gale, R. Birmingham, mercer, February 17
Hawkins, W. J. and T. Birmingham, button-makers, January 16
Hartſink, J. C. J. Hutchinſon, and W. Playfair, Cornhill, bankers, January 30
Hiſcock, W. Kew Green, victualler, January 20
Hayes, J. M. Ludlow, woollen-draper, January 23
Higſon, J. and T. Talker, Liverpool, linen-drapers, February 9
Hardwick, J. Alceſter, mercer, February 14
Jorden, J. Shakeſpeare Walk, fail-maker, Jan. 26
Jacobs, S. Southampton, merchant, February 9 (final)
James, S. Bloomſbury Place, ſchoolmiſtreſs, Feb. 14
Kent, A. and M. Pemberton, Lime-ſtreet-ſquare, merchant, February 26
Kenworthy, W. Quickwood, dyer, January 26
Kay, W. Birmingham, factor, February 16
Lowe, J. and D. New-ſtreet, jewellers, Feb. 24
Lawtie, G. U. Hatton-ſtreet, merchant, Jan. 30
Lacey, B. and E. Fay, Fenchurch-ſtreet, merchants, February 7.
Living, N. Newgate-ſtreet, linen-draper, Feb. 3
Lowen, D. Canterbury, vintner, February 6
M'Clary, J. late of Calcutta, merchant, January 20
Morton, J. Staples Inn Buildings, mariner, January 31
Marſhall, R. Adwick, corn-trader, January 22
Medhurſt, D. St. John's-lane, cabinet-maker, February 7
Mellor, J. and G. Pratt, Leek, ſilk-manufacturers, January 31
Millward, W. Inkberrow, baker, February 2
———, J. Clifton, York, maltſter, February 10
Meredith, W. High-ſtreet, Shadwell, hatter, February 7. (final)
Maillard, J. J. Lime-ſtreet, March 14
Martin, R. and M. Eaſt, Watling-ſtreet, warehouſemen, February 21
Nantes, H. Warnford-court, merchant, January 31
Perron, C. F. Duke-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, perfumer, January 31
Purdy, W. Mark-lane, broker, February 3
Parkerſon, J. junior, Great Yarmouth, ſhopkeeper, February 23
Perſent, M. W. and A. W. Bodecker, Little St Helens, merchants, January 31
Page, J. Thaives Inn, warehouſeman, January 17
Pearce, W. Chiſwick, carpenter, February 25
Peach, T. Loughborough, hoſier, February 4
Peircys, J. ſenior and junior, New Bridge-ſtreet, merchants, February 11. (final)
Peters, J. and A. Southwark, linen-drapers, February 14

Piercy,

Piercy, C. Goreing, farmer, February 12
Parr, J. O. London, inſurance broker, February 14
Pigot, P. Oxford-ſtreet, linen-draper, February 14
Paterſon, G. Berwick, linen-draper, February 14 (final)
Rogers, W. J. Minories, merchant, January 13
Ruſſell, T. Portſmouth, carrier, February 11
Raynes, J. Finſbury-ſquare, merchant, January 24
——, M. ditto ditto ditto
Robertſon, A. Caſtle-court, merchant, March 3
Rideout, W. Manchester, fuſtian-manufacturer, January 29
Robinſon, R. Salford, rope-manufacturer, February 12 (final)
Sealy, B. Boſwell-court, ſcrivener, January 24
Smith, T. St. Martin's le Grand, warehouſeman, January 10
Smith, T. Park-ſtreet, Oxford-ſtreet, taylor, Jan. 24
Stapley, C. Spildhurſt, butcher, February 3
Stevens, J. Oxendon-ſtreet, cook, January 22
Swinnock, T. Ramſgate, ſtable-keeper, February 7
Simpſon, C. and J. Mills, Pig's Lee, dyers, February 12
Taylor, R. High-ſtreet, Borough, linen-draper, February 24
Wood, W. Finſbury-ſquare, merchants, January 24
Wilſon, C. junior, Sunderland, February 9
Watſon, R. Oxford, grocer, February 9
Wilkinſon, J. Rotherham, druggiſt, February 10
Watts, S. New Bond-ſtreet, dealer in hats, February 7
Wright, R. Bankſide, Southwark, coal-merchant, February 14
Yare, J. Oxford-ſtreet, linen-draper, February 14

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON.

With Biographical Memoirs of diſtinguiſhed Characters recently deceaſed.

Married.] Sir Hyde Parker, to Miſs Onſlow, daughter of Admiral Onſlow.

Mr. William Downs, of Lower James-ſtreet, Golden-ſquare, to Miſs Watkins, of Charing Croſs.

At St. James's Church, the Rev. Thomas Thomas, of Wareham, to Miſs Petrie, of Enfield.

At St. Mary le Bonne Church, Joſeph Meymott, to Miſs Rigaud, daughter of J. Rigaud, eſq. R. A.

Capt. Dundas, of the navy, to Miſs Charlotte Wood.

Mr. Hartley, of the navy, to Miſs Smith, of Beverley.

Lieut. A. Wilſon, of the navy, to Miſs E. B. Mackay, of Gibraltar

Mr. R. Brydges, of the Haymarket, to Miſs Little, of Tiddlington, Glouceſterſhire.

Mr. Charles Aſhbee, of Poole, to Miſs Maſters Butler, of Wilſon-ſtreet, Finſbury-ſquare.

At St. James's Church, Charles Poole, eſq. of Somerſet Place, to Miſs H. O. Lutwidge, ſiſter of Charles Lutwidge, eſq. and niece to Admiral Lutwidge.

At St. James's Church, Mr. Weippert, of St. James's, to Miſs P. Blanc, of Great Rider-ſtreet.

Mr. Taylor of Hatton Garden, to Mrs. Hopworth, of Cecil-ſtreet.

At Mary le Bonne Church, R. Jenner, eſq. to Miſs F. Laſcelles, daughter of General Laſcelles.

Capt. Rand, of the Faſt India Company's ſervice, to Miſs Lancaſter, daughter of J. Lancaſter, eſq.

Mr. Compſon, jun. of the Academy, Hanwell Heath, to Miſs Marſhall, daughter of R. Marſhall, eſq. of Hanwell.

Thomas Geary, eſq. of Trinity-lane, to Miſs Willoett, of Golden-ſquare.

John Brooks, eſq. of Great Queen-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, to Miſs H. S. Egerton, youngeſt daughter of the late Col. Charles Egerton.

At St. James's Church, Thomas Hanworth, eſq. of the Eaſt York Militia, to Miſs Cartwright, of Sloane-ſtreet, Chelſea.

Mr. Jones, of Foſter-lane, to Miſs Mariana Cooke, eldeſt daughter of Mr. Cooke, Portland road.

At Fulham, Mr. George Hyde, of Old Burlington-ſtreet, to Miſs Dacoſta, daughter of the late B. Dacoſta.

Mr. G. Trower, of Old Broad-ſtreet, to Miſs Stoneſtreet, daughter of the high ſheriff of the county of Surry.

R. Bayly, eſq. of King's Bench Walk, Temple, to Miſs Joules, of Wincheſter.

At St. Botolph's, Alderſgate-ſtreet, James Hume Spry, eſq. of Alderſgate-ſtreet, to Miſs Robinſon, of Charter Houſe-ſquare.

At St. George's, Bloomſbury, Capt. Henry Bazeley, of the navy, to Miſs Ruddle, of Queen-ſtreet, Bloomſbury.

Thomas Wright, eſq. of Nicholas-lane, to Miſs Preſton, of Miles's-lane.

N. Hudſon, eſq. of the Inner Temple, barriſter at law, to Miſs Mattocks, only daughter of George Mattocks, eſq. of Liverpool.

Mr. R. Jarvis, of Piccadilly, to Miſs Hayter, of Old Cavendiſh-ſtreet.

Mr. James Ketland, merchant, to Miſs Tate, daughter of John Tate, eſq. of Bucklerſbury.

Mr. Thomas Court, of Savage Gardens, merchant, ſon of C. Court, eſq. to Miſs Frances Diggles, ſecond daughter of Mr. Robert Diggles, of Liverpool.

At St. James's Church, T. Fenſter, eſq. of Thornbury, near Briſtol, to Miſs E. Lackington, daughter of C. Lackington, of Charles-ſtreet, St. James's-ſquare.

On Wedneſday laſt, at St. John's, Wapping, Mr. S. Curtis, of Weſt-Smithfield, to Miſs Ann Pearſon, of Hoxton-ſquare.

On Tueſday, the 6th of January, was married at St. Mary's, Stratford le Bow, Mr. Benjamin Hooper, of Eſſendonbury, Eſſendon, Herts, to Miſs Mary Bliſſet, of Oldford, Middleſex.

Died.] In the Middle Temple, John Parſons, eſq.

In Friday-ſtreet, Cheapſide, aged 62, Mr. D. Jones, formerly an eminent merchant at Oſtend.

In Piccadilly, Mr. Jonathan Glover, jun. upholſterer.

Enoch Markham, eſq. late colonel in the army, lieutenant-colonel of the forty-ſixth regiment, and brother to the Archbiſhop of York.

In New Broad-ſtreet, Thomas Gorman, eſq. one of the oldeſt and moſt reſpectable merchants in the city of London.

At Iſlington, of a decline, Mr. J. Hoppe, of St. Paul's Church-yard.

At Millbank, Weſtminſter, Mr. J. Minnitt, aged 72.

At Chelſea, aged 22, Mr. F. Baker.

In the Old Jewry, Thomas Lancaſter, eſq.

At Hayes, Middleſex, Thomas Biſhop, eſq. one of his Majeſty's juſtices of the peace for the county.

The Rev. Dr. Braithwaite, rector of Stepney, archdeacon of Cheſter, and chaplain to the Lord Biſhop of Bangor.

In Piccadilly, aged 72, Mr. Kehoe; and what is both ſingular and affecting, a few hours after the funeral, Mrs. Kehoe ſuddenly expired, at the age of 71.

In childbed, at her houſe in Upper Thornhaugh-ſtreet, Mrs. Lowes, wife of Mr. Wm. Lowes, of Lamb's Buildings, Temple.

In Harley-ſtreet, Maximilian Weſtern, eſq. of Cokethorpe Park, in Oxfordſhire.

At Hampſtead, Mrs. Mortimer, wife of Mr. H. W. Mortimer, of Fleet-ſtreet.

In Margaret-ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare, Mrs. Harriſon, wife of Mr. Thomas Harriſon.

At his chambers, Gray's Inn Square, Holborn, Bennett Clere Webſter, eſq.

In George-ſtreet, Hanover-ſquare, T. Howden, eſq.

In Southampton Place, Mrs. Lloyd, wife of Mr. John Lloyd, of the India Houſe.

In St. James's-ſtreet, Mr. James Carr.

In York-ſtreet, Portman-ſquare, Harriet, youngeſt daughter of Thomas Chandleſs, eſq.

In Surry Place, Kent Road, Mrs. Gaitſkell, wife of Mr. John Gaitſkell.

In his 51ſt year, ſuddenly, Mr. Barnard Gregory, clerk of Wax Chandler's Hall; a very amiable and worthy character.

At Knightſbridge, W. Barrett, eſq.

In Clement's-lane, Lombard-ſtreet, aged 55 years, Mr. Adam Dennis.

At Greenwich, M. Ware, eſq. late maſter ſhipwright of the King's Yard, Deptford.

In Upper Gower-ſtreet, at the houſe of Robert Broff, eſq. Major Byers, of the corps of Biddeford Fencibles, formerly a captain in the Eaſt India Company's ſervice at Fort Marlborough.

At Mr. Roſs's, Blackheath, Mrs. Owen, aged 77.

At Brompton, Mrs. Lowndes, wife of W. Lowndes, eſq. of Cheſham, Bucks.

In George-ſtreet, Surry Road, Mrs. Edwards, wife of the Rev. S. Edwards.

In Graſton-ſtreet, at her mother's houſe, Miſs Beachcroſt.

On Snowhill, Mr. Guy Warwick, grocer.

In Spring Gardens, John Devaynes, eſq. apothecary; he has left a conſiderable fortune behind him, and has bequeathed to his brother, the Eaſt India director, fifty thouſand pounds, and four hundred pounds a year, as an additional ſettlement, to the Marchioneſs Townſhend.

Mr. Titus Mitchell, late of Lad-lane.

In Wilderneſs-row, Goſwell-ſtreet, Mr. Thomas Meredith, ſurveyor, in his 30th year.

In Orchard-ſtreet, Portman-ſquare, Miſs Ruxton, eldeſt daughter of John Ruxton, of Navan, in Ireland.

At Pentonville, Mrs. Townſend, wife of Francis Townſend, eſq. Windſor Herald.

At Chelſea, George Aufrere, eſq.

At Camberwell, W. Reade, eſq. of the Cuſtom-houſe.

At Knightſbridge, William Barrett, eſq.

The lady of Captain Norman, of the navy.

At Richmond, Surry, Mrs. Pye, wife of Lieut. Col. Pye, of the 3d regiment of dragoons.

In Wellcloſe-ſquare, Maſter John Marſhall, aged 13, only ſon of Mr. W. Marſhall, coal factor.

In Charlotte-ſtreet, Portland-place, Miſs Steward.

At Mile-end, Mr. Charles Sinclair, in the 77th year of his age, formerly an eminent ſtationer in Lombard-ſtreet.

In Leiceſter-ſquare, Mr. Naiſh, an eminent minature painter.

Wm.

Wm. Lockyer, eſq. lieutenant-governor of Greenwich Hoſpital.

In Holborn, Mr. John Gottlob Braune, ſen. fur merchant.

At Glouceſter-place, New-road, Mary-le-Bonne, Richard Carter, eſq. aged 57.

At Stoke Newington, Mrs. Conyngham, wife of Mr. Wm. Conyngham, merchant, of Great St. Helens.

In Great Portland-ſtreet, Captain Francis la Grouge Wadman, of the Royal Invalids.

In Bentinck-ſtreet, Mrs. Riou, widow of the late Stephen Riou, eſq.

At his ſeat near Wimbledon, Thomas Robinſon, eſq. of Winterton, North Britain.

Eardley Wilmot, eſq. one of the clerks to the ſignet.

At Iſlington, Mrs. Whithurſt.

In Somerſet-place, Miſs Hen. Hope, ſecond daughter of Commiſſioner Hope, of the navy.

In Down-ſtreet, Piccadilly, the Dowager Lady Leigh, widow of Sir E. Leigh.

At the houſe of his nephew, Mr. Seaton, Bridge-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, Captain Robinſon, late of the Derbyſhire militia.

In Bartholomew-cloſe, Mr. F. Walſh, jun.

At Kenſington, in the 65th year of his age, John Phillips, eſq. many years reſident at Halifax, Nova Scotia.

In Bloomſbury-ſquare, William Shaw, eſq. of the iſland of Jamaica.

At Stepney-green, Mr. Samuel Birch, rope-maker.

At Clapton, Mrs. Webſter, widow of G. Webſter, eſq. late of Bucklerſbury.

At Chelſea, Charles Harris, eſq. of China-walk.

At Woolwich, aged 79 years, Stephen Remnant, eſq.

At Great Ealing, Robert Orme, eſq. aged 73 years, author of the Hiſtory of Hindooſtan.

In St. James's-place, Richard Maddocks, eſq. aged 70 years.

In the Temple, Mr. Wm. Nelſon, formerly of Penrith, Cumberland.

At Hampſtead, John Peter Blacquire, eſq. a gentleman of great worth, poſſeſſing many excellent qualities, and the eaſy dignity of the old Engliſh character, which diſtinguiſhed him at the Long Room Monthly Club, of which the preſent Lord Chancellor and Maſter of the Rolls are members, and frequent viſitors, and where he uſually preſided, to the great ſatisfaction of all the members. He was many years one of the directors of the Royal Exchange Aſſurance Company.

Of a lingering illneſs, and deeply lamented by all who knew him, Sir Joſeph Andrews, bart. of Shaw Houſe, in the county of Berks, vice preſident of the Marine Society, &c. &c. He is ſucceeded by his nephew, John Andrews, eſq.

At York-houſe Hotel, Albemarle-ſtreet, in the 46th year of his age, George Earl Powis, lord lieutenant and colonel of the Montgomeryſhire militia. Dying without iſſue, the title becomes extinct.

On the 12th of January, at his houſe in Devonſhire-ſtreet, Portland place, Sir George Leonard Staunton, Bart. Sir George was the ſon of a gentleman, of ſmall fortune, in the county of Galway, in the kingdom of Ireland, and was ſent by his parents, early in life, to ſtudy medicine at Montpelier, where he took the degree of M. D. After he had finiſhed his ſtudies, he repaired to London, and employed himſelf in tranſlating ſome medical eſſays, written by Dr. Stock of Vienna; poſſeſſing wonderful facility in the attainment of different languages, he at the ſame time drew up in French, for the Journal Etranger, a compariſon between the literature of England and France. Soon after this, while reſident at Stockbridge, in Hampſhire, he married one of the daughters of Benjamin Collins, Eſq. Banker, in Saliſbury. About the year 1762, Dr. Staunton embarked for the Weſt Indies, as we find from a farewel letter written to him by the late Dr. Johnſon, given by Mr. Boſwell in his life of that great man. This epiſtle is replete with excellent advice, and does equal credit to the writer, and the perſon to whom it is addreſſed. Dr. S. reſided, for ſeveral years, in the Weſt-Indies, where he acquired ſome addition to his fortune by the practice of phyſic; purchaſed an eſtate in Grenada, which he cultivated; and had the good fortune to obtain the friendſhip of the preſent Lord Macartney, governor of that iſland, to whom he acted as ſecretary, and continued in that capacity until the capture of it by the French, when they both embarked for Europe. Having ſtudied the law, while in Grenada, Dr. S. filled the office of Attorney-general of the iſland. Soon after Lord Macartney's arrival in England, he was appointed governor of Madras, and took Mr. S. with him (for he ſeems now to have loſt the appellation of Doctor,) as his ſecretary. In this capacity Mr. S. had ſeveral opportunities of diſplaying his abilities and intrepidity, particularly as one of the commiſſioners ſent to treat of peace

with Tippoo Sultaun, and in the ſeizure of Gen. Stuart, who ſeemed to have been preparing to act by Lord Macartney as had been before done by the unfortunate Lord Pigot. The ſecretary was ſent with a ſmall party of ſeapoys to arreſt the general, which he effected with great ſpirit and prudence, and without bloodſhed. On his return to England, the India Company, as a reward for his ſervices, ſettled on him a penſion of 500l. per annum; the king ſoon after created him a baronet of Ireland, and the Univerſity of Oxford conferred on him the degree of LL.D. It having been reſolved to ſend an embaſſy to China, Lord Macartney was ſelected for that purpoſe, and he took his old friend and countryman along with him, who was not only appointed Secretary of Legation, but had alſo the title of Envoy-extraordinary and Miniſter-plenipotentiary beſtowed on him, in order to be able to ſupply the place of the ambaſſador in caſe of any unfortunate accident. The events of this embaſſy, which, on the whole, proved rather unpropitious, are well known, and are given to the public in two quarto volumes, written by Sir George. When we conſider the ſhort time he took to compile them, added to the ſevere illneſs he actually laboured under, and with which he was attacked ſoon after his return, we cannot withhold our praiſe and approbation. As a further proof of the eſteem in which the India Company held Sir George Staunton, they appointed his ſon, who accompanied him in the former voyage, a writer to China; and had the father's health permitted, he would, probably, again have attended Lord Macartney in ſome honourable and confidential ſtation to his government at the Cape of Good Hope. The memoirs of Sir George, if drawn up at full length, would exhibit many inſtances of a ſtrong and ardent mind, labouring occaſionally under difficulties, and ſurmounting dangers by patience, talents, and intrepidity. His conduct in the ſeizure of General Stuart, demonſtrates his reſolution and preſence of mind; and when treating with Tippoo, he had the addreſs to induce M. Suffrein to ſuſpend hoſtilities, even before he had received advice from his court of the treaty of peace being ſigned between Great Britain and France. He is ſucceeded in his title by his only ſon, now Sir Thomas Staunton.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS,

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

[*** *Authentic Communications for this Department are always very thankfully received.*]

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

The Agricultural Society for the County of Durham, have offered a number of rewards (at their laſt meeting at Darlington, December 15,) conſiſting of a prize of ten guineas, or a ſilver cup of that value; a prize of five guineas, or a ſilver cup of that value; three prizes of three guineas, and a prize of two guineas, for the moſt ſkilful mode of cultivating ground—for laying down to graſs a piece of ground, to have been uſed as meadow or paſture during three years—for the beſt crop of turnips on a piece of fallow land, by drill or any other huſbandry, to be twice hoed, and the quality and quantity of the dung to be aſcertained—for the greateſt quantity and beſt in quality or rye graſs ſeed—for the cheapeſt and moſt effectual method of deſtroying wild oats—for the cleareſt and beſt crop of winter tares—and the cleaneſt and beſt crop of cabbages, on a piece of fallow land. The Society have alſo offered three rewards of four guineas to the cottager employed in Huſbandry, who ſhall have educated and placed in ſervice the greateſt number of legitimate children, without parochial aſſiſtance—and to the man and woman ſervants who ſhall have been conſtantly employed in huſbandry, or as farmer's ſervants, in the conducting and management of a dairy—and alſo a reward of two guineas to the cottager who ſhall have maintained, educated, and placed in ſervice, the next greateſt number of legitimate children.

The rewards for cattle are three of five guineas, or ſilver cups of that value, for the beſt ſtallion for getting harneſs or draught horſes, to be kept in the county, as a ſtallion, at one guinea a mare, for two ſeaſons afterwards, and to attend Durham Market in the uſual manner—and for the beſt ſtallion for getting hunters or road horſes, to be kept

kept as a ſtallion in the county, at one guinea a mare, for two ſeaſons afterwards, and to attend Durham Market in the uſual manner—for the beſt bull (not leſs than two years old) to be kept in the county for the uſe of cows two years afterwards—and alſo one reward of two guineas for the ſecond beſt bull.

The prizes for cattle in Darlington and Stockton Wards, are three of five guineas for the beſt breeding cow, in milk or with calf, to be kept two years afterwards in the county as a breeding cow—for the beſt heifer, with calf, ſubject to the laſt mentioned reſtriction—for the beſt tup, to be kept in the county, for the uſe of ewes two years afterwards—and for the beſt ſhearing tup, to be kept in the county for the uſe of ewes for two years afterwards.

The prizes for cattle in Cheſter or Eaſington Wards, are four, of five guineas, for the beſt breeding cow, in milk or with calf, to be kept two years afterwards in the county as a breeding cow—for the beſt heifer with calf, ſubject to the laſt mentioned reſtriction—for the beſt tup, to be kept in the county for the uſe of ewes two years afterwards.

The different rewards here offered will be adjudged and paid at the meeting of the ſociety on the 15th of September next.

It is in contemplation to apply to Parliament for powers to improve and enlarge the preſent carriage and foot-path, upon Tyne-bridge, at Newcaſtle, according to a plan and eſtimate propoſed by Mr. Wilſon, engineer, of Biſhops Wearmouth.

Mr. J. Applegarth, a Quaker, of Sledgwick, has generouſly determined to ſell his corn, of this year's growth, for a guinea per boll, Wincheſter meaſure, to the poor of Barnard Caſtle, and that the charity may not be abuſed, has requeſted three principal gentlemen to ſelect proper objects, 32 of them to appear every Wedneſday morning, and receive a peck of wheat each. This charity, which commenced on the 3d of December laſt, will continue till the next harveſt. Mr. Applegarth ſells his potatoes to the poor of Staindrop, at 6d. per peck.

On January 8, a thruſh's neſt was found in a garden belonging to Mr. Friend, in Sunderland, with two eggs in it; a circumſtance very unuſual at this ſeaſon of the year!

Newcaſtle, Jan. 10.—The bounteous and extraordinary ſupply of herrings with which the Friths of Forth and Tay abound, has lately reached the Northern part of this coaſt. From the Bay of Nig to Coliſtown the ſea reſembles a ſheet of ice, ſuch are the immenſe numbers of the valuable fiſh which offer themſelves to be taken. Only three or four boats, however, (manned by ſix men, with three nets to a boat) are, as yet, employed in this fiſhery; and we are ſorry to add, that ſuch is the *ſcarcity of ſalt* in theſe parts, that hardly ſo much is to be had as is abſolutely neceſſary for culinary purpoſes!

Bills of Mortality for Newcaſtle and Gateſhead, for the year 1800.—

St. Nicholas.—Baptiſms, males 57, females 62, total 119.—Marriages 45.—Burials, males 43, females 51; total 94.

All Saints.—Baptiſms, males 119, females 211; total 410.—Marriages 146. Burials, males 82, females 89; total 171.

St. Andrews.—Baptiſms 127.—Marriages 29.—Burials 111.

St. John's.—Baptiſms, males 40, females 53; total 93.—Marriages 56.—Burials, males 59, females 59; total 118.

Pariſh of Gateſhead.—Baptiſms, males 86, females 97; total 183.—Marriages 88.—Burials, males 116, females 138; total 254.

Grand total.—Baptiſms 932.—Marriages 364.—Burials 943; excluſive of about 700 at the Ballaſt Hills.

The number of ſhips cleared from the port of Newcaſtle, from the 5th of January, 1800, to the 5th of January, 1801, incluſive: were Coaſtwiſe 7081, foreign 808; total 7,969.

Married.] At Stockton, the Rev. J. B. Schorey, A. M. late of Queen's College, Oxford, to Miſs Scott.

The Rev. Ant. Alliſon, curate of Tinmouth, to Miſs Hall, of Low Willington.

Mr. R. Wilſon, of Brunton, to Miſs J. Cowans, of High Church, near Morpeth.

Mr. W. Holmes, grocer, in Durham, to Miſs Smith, of Sedgefield.

Mr. G. Atty, flax-dreſſer, of Newcaſtle, to Mrs. Stephenſon, late of the Blue Bell-inn, Gateſhead.

Mr. G. Brownleſs, of Aberdeen, to Miſs A. Winks, of Berwick-upon-Tweed.

At Durham, J. Goodchild, eſq. of Paſſion, to Mrs. Mowbray, widow, of Ford.

Mr. Mounſey, of Sunderland, to Miſs Caley, of Walthamſtow, Eſſex.

Mr. Pyb. Hamilton, tanner, of Sedgefield, to Mrs. Trotter, of Midridge.

Mr. P. Jopling, of the Three Tuns-inn, Newcaſtle, to Mrs. Moſes, widow.

Mr. J. Elphinſtone, of North Shields, to Miſs J. Angus, daughter of the late Mr. T. Angus, printer, of Newcaſtle.

Died.] At Newcaſtle, Mr. R. Allen, ſhoe-

ſhoe-maker; he ſuddenly dropped down and expired in a few minutes.

Mr. R. Anderſon, horſe-keeper, at Carville Colliery; he fell into the Tyne at the quay (at Newcaſtle) and was drowned.—Another melancholy inſtance this of the dangerous ſtate of the quay, both on account of the ſcanty light afforded by the lamps, and the want of ſome chain or paling, as a ſecurity between paſſengers and the river, during the night time.

Mr. J. Aſſleck, late clerk to the printer of the Newcaſtle Chronicle.

In his 23d year, after two days illneſs, Mr. T. Ridley, articled clerk to Meſſrs. Loſh, Robinſon, and Co.

Mrs. Taylor, widow, of Monk Wearmouth.

Mr. J. Campbell, of Wylam, many years a viewer of the collieries there.

At Staindrop, Mr. W. Crawford, formerly carrier between Newcaſtle and Kendal.

After a ſhort illneſs, Mr. Edward Thompſon, of Gunnerton.

At the Baths, near Newcaſtle, Miſs Campbell, of Whitley.

At Weſt Renton, near Durham, Francis Legg, eſq.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Carliſle, Jan. 22.—It is in contemplation to carry the great road leading from this city to Glaſgow, through the boroughs of Lochmaben and Annan. The tract of country through which the road is intended to paſs for more than 30 miles before it reaches Gretna, is very populous, and almoſt a dead level. Liberal ſubſcriptions have been made by the two boroughs for this uſeful purpoſe, and alſo by the gentlemen through whoſe grounds the road is to paſs. It is likewiſe in contemplation to build a bridge over the river Eſk, at Garrieſtown, which will ſhorten the Glaſgow road to this city, by the above route, at leaſt five miles.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths, for the year 1800.—In Carliſle.

At St. Mary's.—Chriſtenings 139—Marriages 62.—Burials 182.

At St. Cuthbert's.—Chriſtenings 93.—Marriages 20.—Burials 136.

Total.—Chriſtenings 232.—Marriages 82.—Burials 318. Excluſive of thoſe at Diſſenting chapels, which ſeldom amount to more than 20. That a compariſon may be made of the ſtate of population, we ſubjoin the following report of the year preceding:—

Chriſtenings 256.—Marriages 67.—Burials 169.

At Kendal Church, from January 1 to December 31, 1800, there were—Chriſtenings 180.—Marriages 65.—And burials 273.

KENDAL DISPENSARY.—Patients admitted from January 1, 1800; (at which period 25 remained on the books from the preceding year) to January 1, 1801,—1077, of whom 976 were cured, 49 relieved, 24 died, and four dying when brought in.—49 remain, at preſent, on the books. Amount of laſt year's ſubſcription, 114l. 3s. 3d.

Upwards of 1000 perſons of different ages have been lately inoculated with the vaccine or cow pox matter, at Lowther, all of whom (as well as great numbers at Carliſle and its neighbourhood) paſſed through every ſtage of the diſeaſe (if it can be called ſuch) without one ſymptom of fear, or ſickneſs of any kind whatever.

The greateſt heat experienced in Carliſle during the laſt year, was on July 26, at two in the afternoon. Fahrenheit's thermometer, in the ſhade, was as high as 83½°.—The greateſt cold was on Wedneſday, December 31, at 6 in the morning. The ſame thermometer was as low as 17°, which is 15° below the freezing point.

Married.] The Rev. Mr. Collinſon, of Threlkeld, to Miſs Bell, of Keſwick.

At Gretna-green, Mr. T. Fell, attorney, of Kendal, to Miſs Crampton, of Milnthorp.

At Whitehaven, Mr. J. Ware, printer of the Cumberland Pacquet, to Miſs Wildman.

At Carliſle, Mr. J. Kennell, ſadler, to Miſs B. Scott.—Mr. Parker, to Miſs Houſby, both of Heſket-in-the-Foreſt.—Mr. W. Winter, to Miſs J. Byers, both of Pooley.

At New Church, Mr. Thwaites, to Miſs Williamſon.

At Dacre, Mr. T. Dodd, to Miſs J. Alliſon, both of Newbiggin.—T. Halton, eſq. Captain in the navy, to Miſs Gill, of Carliſle.—Mr. J. Bell, of Keſwick, to Miſs Ritſon, of Lorton.

At the Quakers Meeting-houſe, Cockermouth, Captain Dickenſon, of Workington, to Miſs J. Harris, of Lamplugh-green.

At Workington, Mr. Joſeph Browe, to Miſs A. Hetherington.—Alſo Mr. Pattiſon, mate of the brig John, to Miſs J. Wilſon.

At Dalſton, Mr. J. Conkey, of Hall Hill, to Miſs J. Cloud, of the ſame pariſh.

Mr. Shepherd, late of Penrith, to Mrs. Mallinſon, widow, of Carliſle.

Died.] At Carliſle, in his 68th year, after a ſevere but ſhort illneſs, Joſeph Lamb, eſq. banker, of Newcaſtle, much lamented by a numerous and reſpectable

able acquaintance. He was one of the original partners in the Old Printfield, which has contributed ſo much to the proſperity and population of the city of Carliſle, and had now come there for the purpoſe of ſubſcribing his name to the fortieth annual ſettlement of that flouriſhing manufactory. He was a gentleman of rigid moral principles, but paid little attention to ſpeculative theories of religion, and believed that the virtuous and good of all religions are the ſame. He was warmly attached, however, to the doctrines and enjoined practices of the Eſtabliſhed Church.

Mr. J. Armſtrong, publican.—Mr. Joſeph Hind.

At Whitehaven, Mrs. Creighton.—Mrs. Sheffield.

At Seaton, Mrs. A. Millikin.

At Ravenglaſs, Mrs. Wilkinſon, relict of the late R. Wilkinſon, eſq.

At Allonby, aged 85, Mrs. Margaret Miller, long known to the company attending that place as a bathing woman.

At Penruddock, Mr. W. Scaife.

At Raughton, after a few hours illneſs, Mr. G. Bewley, a reſpectable farmer.

In the Temple, London, Mr. W. Nelſon, attorney, formerly of Penrith.—Aged 29, M. Wharton, eſq. of Temple Sowerby.

At Matterdale, Mr. Jo. Martin. He has left 19 children, whom he had by three wives.

At Chapel Town, near Workington, aged 75, Mr. W. Holloway.

At Thoreſby, aged 78, Mr. J. Iſmay.—Alſo, aged 34, Mr. B. Trimble.

At Brampton, in her hundredth year, Mrs. E. Livrick, widow.—Alſo, at an advanced age, Mr. H. Holt, formerly of the exciſe.

At Newtoun, near Whitehaven, in the prime of life, Mr. J. Mackenzie, mariner of the brig Blake; his death was occaſioned by the ſhip's boat falling out of the tackles upon him, while employed in caulking the main hatches of the veſſel.

At Dublin, Captain J. Mackinney, of the brig Mary, of Whitehaven.

At Borrowdale Chapel, in his 68th year, Mr. J. Johnſon.

At Kendal, in the prime of life, Mr. J. Newton, attorney, and coroner for Weſtmoreland.—Mr. J. Steel, hoſier.—Mrs. J. Dalrymple.—Miſs Machell, late of Crackenthorp Hall, in Weſtmoreland.

At Kirkbride, aged 70, Mr. J. Fell.

At Leven Lodge, aged 75, Mrs. Wood, relict of J. Wood, eſq.

YORKSHIRE.

Hull, Jan. 17.—An order has juſt arrived here to prevent the ſailing of the Swediſh and Daniſh veſſels now at this port, of which there are about 20 ſail, until further orders.

Of 100 Britiſh veſſels detained at Cronſtadt, 27 belong to this port, and ſix to Burlington.—Of the veſſels detained at Riga, (from 60 to 70 in number, if not upwards) 10 belong to Hull. It may be neceſſary to obſerve further, that 27 ſail of veſſels from the Baltic are ſafely arrived here, having fortunately reached Elſineur before the embargo was laid in the ports of Ruſſia.

Married] At Hull, Mr. E. Sowdon, officer in the exciſe, to Miſs J. Pettey.—Mr. Pudſey, innkeeper, in Hull, to Miſs A. Sparrow, of Etton.

The Rev. W. M. Heald, of Birſtall, to Miſs Greenwood, of Dewſbury Mills.

Mr. Lake, of the Outwood, to Miſs Greaves, of Wakefield.

Mr. J. Jackſon, ſpirit-merchant, to Miſs Elwick, both of Wakefield.

Captain Prieſtley, to Miſs Skelton, both of Bradford.

The Rev. L. Grainger, of Wintringham, to Mrs. Whitaker, of Leeds, formerly of Hull.

Mr. J. Stringer, of Thornhill, to Miſs E. Vickerman, of Leeds.

Mr. Joſ. Read, refiner, of Sheffield, to Miſs E. Smith, of Cheſterfield.

Mr. W. Scott, an eminent farmer, aged 65, to Miſs M. Falkener, aged 38, both of Clint, near Ripley.

Mr. W. Caſs, druggiſt, to Miſs E. Juſtice, both of Howden.

Mr. L. B. Barnard, to Miſs M. Ouſton, both of Walkington, near Beverley.

At Burlington, Mr. H. Moſeley, of Gainſborough, to Miſs J. Brambles.

The Rev. Eric Rudd, of Thorne, to Miſs Brooke, late of York.

Captain Brown, to Miſs Donaldſon, of York.

Mr. Rylah, attorney, to Miſs S. Whitaker, both of Deſbury.

Mr. J. Bean, of Berwick, in Elmet, to Miſs Tyas, of Howden.

The Rev. A. Mackenzie, of Sharrow Head, to Miſs S. Wilſon, of Weſt Hill, near Sheffield.

Mr. W. Broughton, of Wath, to Miſs Hewſon, of Arkſey.

Mr. H. Jackſon, ſurgeon, of Sheffield, to Miſs Sayles, of Brightſide.

Mr. J. Roundell, of Skipton, to Miſs Hodgſon, of London.

Mr. H. Smith, attorney, of York, to Miſs S. Prowde, of Hovingham.

Mr. W. Crabtree, cloth-dreſſer, to Miſs M. Briggs, both of Leeds.

Mr. Jo. Popplewell, of Birſall, to Mrs. Jefferſon, widow.

Mr.

Mr. J. Glover, woolſtapler, to Miſs Liſter, both of Leeds.

Mr. Sykes, of Hoſtingley, to Mrs. Horsfall, of Sandal, widow, late of Gedney, Lincoln.

Mr. Hardacre, of Gargrave, ſurgeon, to Miſs Chippindale, of Bolton Bridge.

At the Quakers' Meeting-houſe, in Scarborough, Mr. David Prieſtman, of Malton, to Miſs E. Rowntree, of Pickering.

Mr. T. Harriſon, merchant, of Flying Dales, near Whitby, to Miſs Hawzell, of Sleights.

Extraordinary Birth.—At Norten Lees, in this county, the wife of a blackſmith, named George Pindar, was delivered of two boys and a girl, all likely to do well. The mother, who is not yet 19 years of age, is faſt recovering.

Died.] At Hull, Mr. Fr. Wride, late maſter of the ſhip Eſther.—Mrs. Kirkby, wife of Mr. Robert Kirkby, liquor-merchant.—Aged 55, Miſs S. Bell.—Aged 45, Mr. T. Calam, innkeeper.—Mrs. Robinſon, wife of Mr. C. Robinſon, raff-merchant.—Aged 18, Miſs H. Wright, eldeſt daughter of B. Wright, eſq.—Aged 23, Mr. J. Hawkins, currier. He had not been married quite three weeks.—Very ſuddenly, Mr. G. Weſterdale, maſter of the Triton, a trading veſſel between Hull and Hamburgh.—Very ſuddenly, aged 55, Mr. T. Neſbit, ſalt-merchant.—Aged 84, Mr. J. Watſon.—Aged 20, Mr. J. Northern, ſon of Mr. Northern, optician.—In his 73d year, the Rev. Robert Webſter, rector of Thorp Baſſet, in this county, and upwards of 38 years curate of Trinity Church; the laborious duties of which latter office he diſcharged as long as ſtrength and health permitted, with diligence and fidelity.—Aged 60, Mr. J. Eggleſtone, brewer.—In the garriſon, aged 84, J. Urquhart, one of the invalid penſioners. Early in life he inliſted into the 42d regiment, and was preſent at the battle of Fontenoy, where being wounded, he was ſoon after ſent to the garriſon, where he remained to the day of his death, a period of about 66 years. He has left children and grandchildren in the garriſon.

At Leeds, at his father's houſe, the Rev. J. Hay, A. B. Fellow and Lecturer of Magdalen College, Cambridge, and ſon of W. Hay, eſq.—Advanced in years, Mr. Cowell.—At her lodgings in this town, (Leeds) Miſs Raper, of Bedale.—Mrs. Walker, widow and publican.—Mr. Jon. Wright, ſchool-maſter.—Mrs. Stocks.—Mrs. Glover, a widow lady.—Mr. T. Holmes, brandy-merchant.—Mr. Walker of the Angel Inn.—Mrs. Stott, widow, late of Wetherby.

Aged 72, Mr. Chr. Newſtead, of the Mount, near York.

At New Malton, W. Herdſman, eſq.

At Kilpin, near Howden, aged 60, Mr. Collinſon.

In Pall Mall, London, after a long and painful illneſs, Mrs. Foord, wife of Dr. Foord, of Beverley; a lady poſſeſſed of gentle manners, and amiable virtues, and exemplary in her relative duties as a wife, mother, daughter, and friend.

At Bawtry, Mrs. Baxby, widow of Mr. Baxby, lately deceaſed, formerly an eminent attorney in Hull.

Aged 75, Mr. Hunt, of Doncaſter, ſteward to Col. Sir G. Cook, of Wheatley, bart.

At Ripon, Mr. Robert Waite, attorney.

J. Shutt, eſq. of Humbleton, in Holderneſs.—T. Cuſt, eſq. of Smeaton.

At Pocklington, in his 94th year, Mr. Ben. Linton, fellmonger.

At Howden, in her 65th year, after a ſhort illneſs, Mrs. Hel. Mould.

At Carlton, near Pontefract, aged 63, Mr. S. Fiſher.

At York, aged 22, Mrs. Prieſtman, wife of Mr. St. Prieſtman, woollen-draper.—Aged 74, Mr. St. Brooke, merchant.

In his 64th year, Mr. J. Sharpe, of Gilderſome, near Leeds.

Of a decline, at his father's houſe, at Pickton, near Yarm, where he had been ſome time for the recovery of his health, Mr. J. Claxton, jun. of London.

At Halifax, Mrs. Waterhouſe, widow.—Mr. N. Binns, bookſeller, much reſpected for the ſimplicity of his manners and the integrity of his conduct.

In her 35th year, Mrs. E. Knowſley, of Cottam, near Driffield, formerly of Thillam.

Mrs. Ward, wife of T. Ward, eſq. and daughter of the late J. Hucks, eſq. of Knareſborough.

At Ayton, near Scarborough, aged about 82, Rich. Moorſom, eſq. a patent cuſtomer of the cuſtoms about the ports of Hull, Scarborough, &c.

Aged 17, Miſs M. Pearſon, of Patrington.

At Scarborough, ſuddenly, aged 50, Mr. G. Stockton, attorney.

Mr. W. Garnett, of Armley, near Leeds, innkeeper.

Aged 86, Mr. Clemiſhaw, of Thorner, near Leeds.

Aged 85, Mrs. Parnell, of Maltby.

Mrs. Turner, of Shadwell, near Leeds.

At

At his lodgings, at Biſhopthorp, near Yorkſhire, Captain J. Perfect, late Captain in the Pomfret Volunteers, and formerly of the 6th regiment of Foot.

Mrs. S. Waiblinger, widow, of Fulneck, near Leeds.

Mr. T. Smith, of Wike, near Leeds.

Aged 83, Mrs. Stringer, of High Hoyland, near Barnſley.

Mrs. Wilſon, wife of the Rev. E. Wilſon, of Chapel Allerton, near Leeds.

Mr. Backhouſe, of the White Horſe inn, at Tadcarte.

Mr. Joſ. Wrigley, of Saddleworth, near Huddersfield.

Miſs A. Dyſon, of Tenſley.

Mrs. Allen, of Oulton, near Leeds.

Mrs. Atkinſon, of Shipley, near Bradford.

The Rev. Newcome Cappe, whoſe death we announced in this Magazine laſt month, was born at Leeds, in Yorkſhire, February 21, 1732. His father, the Rev. Joſeph Cappe, was miniſter of the Diſſenting Congregation at Mill Hill, in that town—a man of deep erudition, eminently ſkilled in the Oriental languages, and no leſs remarkable for his modeſty than for his talents and attainments. The ſubject of this memoir was his eldeſt ſon, who inherited the diſtinguiſhed abilities, the extenſive learning, and the rare virtues of his father. Under his eye he acquired the rudiments of knowledge, and when his early proficiency had given aſſurance of the profound learning he was qualified by nature to attain, he himſelf conducted his education, taught him to read the Grecian and the Roman Claſſics with critical ſkill, introduced him to an acquaintance with the Hebrew ſcriptures, and laid the foundation of that ſuperſtructure of ſacred knowledge which all who ſaw contemplated with pleaſure and admiration. He had not quite reached the age of 16, when he was deprived, by one of thoſe viſitations of Providence which mortals are not yet permitted to comprehend, of his pious and learned parent. Not long after this afflictive event, it was ſuggeſted to his mother, who was connected with the family of Secker, (at that time Biſhop of Oxford and rector of St. James's, and afterwards Archbiſhop of Canterbury,) that if her ſon would conform, there could be no doubt that he would obtain the patronage of the prelate, and that his abilities and acquirements, already ſo promiſing, would enſure him the moſt diſtinguiſhed honours in the eſtabliſhment. Very wiſely and properly ſhe left the determination to himſelf. He did not heſitate a moment. His love of enquiry, and ſearch after truth, even at that early period, was too ardent to ſuffer him to ſubmit to the hard neceſſity of being compelled to relinquiſh the unfettered purſuit of religious knowledge. Some months after this he was placed, by his mother, under the tuition of the Rev. Mr. (afterwards Dr.) Aikin of Kilworth, in Leiceſterſhire, for whoſe memory he ever retained the higheſt eſteem. He was accuſtomed to ſpeak of that period of his life with great ſatisfaction, not only on account of the progreſs he made under his kind and able tutor, but alſo becauſe he enjoyed the pleaſing opportunity of obſerving the early powers of a literary lady now living, who, in the period of childhood, exhibited aſtoniſhing proofs of thoſe eminent talents which have, on a FEW occaſions, delighted and improved the world, and excited a ſtrong and general deſire, unhappily not gratified, of more frequent productions of her elegant pen. It is ſcarcely neceſſary here to mention the name of Miſs Aikin, now Mrs. Barbauld. From Kilworth he was, in the following year (1749), removed to the academy at Northampton, then under the direction of Dr. Doddridge, and upon his firſt return home he carried with him a letter to his mother from this eminent tutor, which has been fortunately preſerved, expreſſing, in the ſtrongeſt terms, the moſt cordial eſteem both for his talents and his virtues. During his reſidence at Northampton doubts aroſe in his mind reſpecting the evidences of revealed religion. Too honeſt to enter upon the profeſſion of a miniſter of the goſpel, without the moſt perfect perſuaſion of its divine origin, he determined to ſubmit the arguments in favour of revelation to the moſt rigorous ſcrutiny. He accordingly read, with the moſt patient aſſiduity and care, the works of all the able opponents of Chriſtianity, both antient and modern, and the anſwers and defences of the moſt learned advocates for the goſpel. The reſult of this laborious inveſtigation was the firmeſt conviction of the truth of the ſacred records, and the moſt zealous determination to devote his time and powers to the furtherance of that counſel which he was well aſſured was "not of men but of God." When he had ſpent two years in this juſtly celebrated plan of education amongſt the Diſſenters, he was deprived of the benefit of Dr. Doddridge's inſtructions, who was obliged to leave England on account of his health. So eminent were his talents, and ſo ſupe-

rior his acquirements to thoſe in general obtained at a much later age, that he was thought worthy of being recommended as aſſiſtant preacher to Dr. Chandler, in the Old Jewry. This recommendation either originated from Dr. Doddridge, or was warmly ſupported by him; but neither the flattering nature of the offer, nor the earneſt perſuaſion of his tutor, could prevail upon him to enter upon ſo public a ſituation, and to relinquiſh the uninterrupted purſuit of knowledge. He had alſo, it is probable, formed a determination to finiſh his academical ſtudies at Glaſgow, from the high opinion he had conceived of the character and talents of Dr. Leechman, who then filled the theological chair in that univerſity. It is impoſſible not to imagine that his acceptance of this flattering propoſal would have produced ſome great and deſirable effects both upon his own character and the ſentiments of the Chriſtian world. The peculiarly rational and important views which he is known to have taken of the Chriſtian doctrines, were already, in a great meaſure, preſented to his mind; and had he been placed in what muſt be conſidered as the proper ſphere of a man ſo eminent, he would not have been ſuffered to confine theſe views ſo ſtudiouſly to himſelf. Of the agitation which was cauſed by the writings of Dr. Prieſtley, Mr. Lindſey, and others, at a time when his powers were in full health and vigour, had he filled a more public ſtation, he would not have remained ſo ſilent a ſpectator; and the interpretation which he gave to many paſſages of ſcripture, generally miſunderſtood, confirmed by his ſkill and judgment in biblical criticiſm, would aſſuredly have excited a very general, and, the partiality of friendſhip is inclined to add, a very favourable attention, and, in many important reſpects, would have changed the ſtate of the controverſy. No man, perhaps, ever poſſeſſed, in greater perfection, the talents requiſite for the right interpretation of ſcripture. Deeply ſkilled both in profane and ſacred literature, poſſeſſed of a cool and ſound judgment, capable of partial and unremitting reſearch, not fearful of bringing the words of ſcripture to the moſt rigid ſcrutiny, yet ſcrupulouſly avoiding the rejection of what he could not ſatisfactorily explain, and thoroughly imbued with the ſpirit of the goſpel, he was eminently qualified to unfold the myſteries of revelation, and to elucidate and confirm the authority of the ſacred writings. Upon the death of Dr. Doddridge, (November 1751,) he determined to remain at Northampton, under Mr. Samuel Clarke, during the remainder of the Seſſion, and in the year 1752 he went to Glaſgow. Here he continued three years, advancing in knowledge, and gaining the eſteem and affection of many of the brighteſt ornaments of that univerſity. It is a ſtrong teſtimony to his excellencies to obſerve, that all who called him their pupil, honoured him as their friend; and that, during many years after he ſettled at York, he was frequently viſited by perſons of the firſt eminence in North Britain, who had been either his tutors or his companions at the Univerſity. Dr. Leechman, Dr. Adam Smith, Dr. Black, and others, were fond of his ſociety, and gladly ſeized every opportunity that offered of enjoying the pleaſure of his converſation. Having completed his ſtudies, he returned, in the year 1755, to Leeds, where his mother was ſtill living. He had not been there many weeks before the death of the Rev. Mr. Root, one of the miniſters of the congregation of Diſſenters in St. Saviour-gate, York, afforded his friend, Thomas Lee, eſq. elder brother of his very particular and faithful friend, John Lee, eſq. afterwards Attorney General, an opportunity of recommending him to this deſirable ſituation. In the month of November he was choſen co-paſtor, with the Rev. John Hotham, then very far advanced in life, upon whoſe death, which ſhortly happened, he was elected ſole paſtor, and ordained in May 1756. The manner in which he diſcharged the important duties of that office, juſtly endeared him to the ſmall ſociety which attended his inſtructions, and induced his friends to wiſh that a more public and extenſive field had been open for the exertion of his popular talents. The world is in poſſeſſion of a few ſpecimens of that eloquence which for nearly forty years flowed from *one* pulpit. They only who heard him can form any adequate conception of the peculiar force which the beauties of his ideas and his language derived from his voice and manner of delivery. As his thoughts were original, ſo alſo was his ſtyle of compoſition; and no tongue but his own could do juſtice to the eloquent effuſions of his mind. His frequent elucidations of the ſcriptures were clear and forcible, his arguments in defence of revealed religion ſound and animated; his conſtant perſuaſives to piety and holineſs zealous and convincing; and all his public inſtructions were exemplified and enforced by the whole

whole tenor of his life. In the year 1759 he married Sarah, the eldeſt daughter of Mr. Turner, merchant, of Hull; by her he had eight children, five of whom are now living. Fourteen years of domeſtic happineſs, checquered, indeed, by no ſmall number of afflictive events, did he paſs in the ſociety of this amiable woman, whoſe memory is endeared to all who knew her. A more ſevere trial than he had yet known marked the year 1773, when bereaved of his beloved partner, he found himſelf alone, with ſix children, ſome of whom were too young to be ſenſible of the loſs they had ſuſtained. The kindneſs and truly maternal affections of his ſiſter ſupplied to his children, in ſome meaſure, the place of their parent, removed from his mind a conſiderable weight of affliction, and enabled him to proſecute his important ſtudies more free from anxiety. About this period he was engaged in the inſtruction of a few young perſons. Some of them removed to the univerſities, where their acquirements reflected conſiderable honour upon their former tutor, and all of them who had been capable of receiving his inſtructions, and were ſenſible of their value, retained for him the higheſt eſteem and affection. In February 1788, he married Catherine, daughter of the Rev. Jeremiah Harriſon, formerly vicar of Catterick, in Yorkſhire, and predeceſſor of the Rev. T. Lindſey. This event contributed eſſentially to the happineſs both of himſelf and his family. In this lady he found a perſon not only capable but deſirous of entering into thoſe juſt and extenſive views which he had formed of the Chriſtian ſcriptures. Prompted by her zeal, and aided by her exertions, he ſeemed determined that the fruits of his long and unremitted labour ſhould be no longer withheld from the public eye, when an event happened which completed the meaſure of his ſorrows, and haſtened the attack of a fatal diſorder by which he had been before threatened. His eldeſt ſon, Dr. Joſeph Cappe, juſt ſettled at York as a phyſician, in the midſt of the faireſt proſpects of attaining great eminence in his profeſſion, was taken away by death. He bore this heavy affliction with diſtinguiſhed fortitude, but its conſequences were too ſoon perceptible. In the ſpring of that ſame year (1791) a paralytic ſtroke rendered him incapable of continuing his public labours, and of any conſiderable exertion in his private ſtudies. But his uſefulneſs did not terminate with his ſervices as a public teacher of the goſpel. From that period, till very nearly his death, his mind was occupied and amuſed, and his time moſt beneficially employed in aſſiſting her whoſe conſolation and delight it was to be his amanuenſis, to tranſcribe many very valuable diſſertations written in a ſhorthand of his own invention while at Northampton, and which no one beſides himſelf could read. By this means his "Diſcourſes on Providence," already publiſhed, and many other curious and ineſtimable papers, deſtined, it is hoped, to prove of general utility, have been reſcued from oblivion. Weakened by ſucceſſive attacks of the fatal diſeaſe to which he was ſubject, he was unable to ſtruggle with a common cold, and, on the morning of the 24th of December 1800, breathed his laſt, and went to receive that reward which the mercy of the ſupreme and benevolent Parent has reſerved for ſuch diſtinguiſhed excellence and piety. To ſtrangers his life had long appeared ſcarcely deſirable. Upon thoſe who knew him more intimately, and who were accuſtomed to ſee him in the boſom of his family, the impreſſion was very different:—always ſerene and cheerful, entirely free from all the querulouſneſs which many, in ſuch circumſtances, diſcover, happy in the unceaſing and kind attentions of his wife and daughters, enjoying the occaſional viſits of the eldeſt of his ſurviving ſons, and the affectionate care of his youngeſt, known already as a phyſician of conſiderable ſkill, his life was rendered highly deſirable to himſelf and to thoſe who loved him. He ſurvived, indeed, the hope of his friends, but he did not ſurvive himſelf, nor the beſt affections of thoſe who were accuſtomed to converſe with him. Although his family have been long in the habit of expecting his diſſolution at any hour, and are now conſoled by the hope of that religion which he ſo firmly believed, and ſo ſteadily honoured, they yet have cauſe to lament his loſs, and feel the vacancy which is left in the domeſtic circle. During the laſt nine years, indeed, he has exhibited the ruins of a great mind, but ſuch were their magnificence and beauty, that it was not difficult for an attentive obſerver to trace the grandeur and ſymmetry of the original edifice. The writer of this article has known him only during that period, throughout the whole of which he has been honoured by ſuch particular marks of his friendſhip and affection, and ſo much improved by the frequent communication of valuable knowledge, that his gratitude and eſteem is more than can be expreſſed, and muſt be felt ſo long as life and

recollection laſt. It is to be deeply regretted, that of the many important works which he compoſed, ſo few have been preſented to the public. A Sermon upon the King of Pruſſia's Victory at Roſbach, Nov. 5, 1757—Three Faſt-day Sermons, publiſhed during the American War—A Sermon on the Thankſgiving-day 1784—A Faſt-day Sermon, written during the American War, but firſt publiſhed in 1795—A Sermon on the Death of the Rev. Edw. Sandercock—A Selection of Pſalms for Social Worſhip—Remarks in Vindication of Dr. Prieſtley, in anſwer to the Monthly Reviewers—Letters publiſhed in the York Chronicle, ſigned, "A Doughty Champion in Heavy Armour," in reply to the groſsly illiberal Attack of Dr. Cooper (under the ſignature of Eraſmus) upon Mr. Lindſey on his reſigning the Living of Catterick—And Diſcourſes on the Providence and Government of God—form the whole of his writings which have been publiſhed. Happily, however, many of his papers are in a ſtate fit for the public eye, and others capable of being ſoon made ſo. Such as are moſt valuable and important will not, it is hoped, be long withheld.

LANCASHIRE.

At a late meeting of the inhabitants of Mancheſter and Salford, Jan. 8, convened by the borough-reeve and conſtable, purſuant to a requiſition, it was unanimouſly reſolved, that the eſtabliſhment of a PUBLIC CORN-MILL, for the uſe of the inhabitants of theſe towns, and their vicinity, to be worked by one or more ſteam-engines, and capable of grinding one thouſand loads of wheat per week, will be of great utility, &c. and that the ſum of 6000l. be raiſed by ſubſcription, in ſhares of the value of 50l. each, for the above purpoſe. No corn-dealers, public bakers, or flour-dealers, are to be admitted as ſubſcribers, or at any time hereafter to become holders of ſhares. As the avowed and ſole purpoſe of the ſubſcribers is to ſerve the public, ſhould any profit ariſe from this eſtabliſhment, over and above paying the intereſt on the ſhares, and defraying neceſſary expences, the ſame to be applied in reduction of the capital. A committee, conſiſting of the borough-reeve and conſtable, with other gentlemen, has been accordingly appointed to look out for a proper ſituation, where a ſuitable building may be erected; and an advertiſement has been publiſhed in the Mancheſter Papers, purporting, that a plot of land, containing about 2000 yards, ſituated on the line of the Rochdale canal, is wanted by the committee, to carry the above reſolution into execution.

Married.] At the Quakers Meeting-houſe, Bolton, Mr. Bancroft, jun. of Salford, to Miſs Eliz. Wood.

Mr. W. J. Edenſor, merchant, of Mancheſter, to Miſs Mathews, daughter of the late J. Mathews, eſq. of Burras Lodge.

At Mancheſter, Mr. W. Rigg, liquor-merchant, to Miſs S. Johnſon.

Mr. Savage, jun. hoſier, of Mancheſter, to Miſs Jackſon, of Strangeways.

At Upholland, Major B. Leighton, of the 4th regiment of Dragoons, to Miſs J. Holme, of Holland Houſe, in this county.

Mr. Fleetwood, attorney, of Liverpool, to Miſs Ph. Dalby, of Ince.

Mr. Salmon, merchant, of Bolton, to Mrs. Bonomont, of Altrincham.

Mr. J. St. Perry, of Wotton Houſe, in Iſleworth, Middleſex, to Miſs Burton, daughter of Mr. D. Burton, calico-printer, of Mancheſter.

Mr. T. Brookes, merchant, of Mancheſter, to Miſs Myatt, of Lane End, in Staffordſhire.

Mr. T. Cowdroy, letter-preſs-printer, to Mrs. Thorp, both of Mancheſter.

Died.] At Mancheſter, in Piccadilly, Mrs. Smith, widow.—Mrs. Fletcher, mother of the late Mr. Fletcher, iron-founder.

Mr. Willſon, partner with Mr. Taylor, of Cannon-ſtreet. His illneſs was the melancholy effect of his exertions at the late fire.—In the prime of life, Mrs. Ogden.—Mr. Smith, of Water-ſtreet.—After a ſhort illneſs, aged 50, Mr. J. Perring, engineer, of a lion-like ſtrength of body, united to the diſpoſition of a lamb. He was a prime pugiliſt, and fought, for a very conſiderable ſum, the late well-known Johnſon; a battle that will be long remembered, and which engaged the attention of the amateurs more than any other ever fought in this kingdom. He fell another lamented ſacrifice to cold and fatigue, brought on by over-ſtrained exertions at the late fire in this town.

Mr. T. Harrop, of Bridge-ſtreet, a victim to what is here termed the fire-fever.

Mr. J. Kinaſton, liquor-merchant, of Salford.

After a few days illneſs, at Mr. Robinſon's, Piccadilly, Miſs M. Cheetham, of Buxton.

Aged 75, Mr. W. Marſden, of Dale-ſtreet; for 56 years a ſteady member of the Methodiſt Society, exemplary and upright in his conduct, reſpected and beloved by his friends and acquaintance. After a life of genuine piety he died in peace.

Mrs. Bagſhaw, late matron of the Lunatic Hoſpital.

At Liverpool, aged 63, James Berry, eſq. late of Feltham Hill, in Middleſex, and formerly of Ormſkirk.

At Everton, at the advanced age of nearly

nearly 81, W. Gregſon, eſq. banker, Father of the Corporation of Liverpool, and one of the ſenior Magiſtrates of the county.

At Blackleyhurſt, in his 78th year, Jon. Blundell, eſq. formerly an eminent merchant of Liverpool.

At Shude Hill, near Mancheſter, Mr. Sandiford.

Mr. Beſwick, ſon of Mr. Beſwick, fuſtian-dyer, at Ardurck.

At Turin, in Piedmont, on October 4, Mr. F. Raſpo, hat-manufacturer, father of Mr. T. Raſpo, of Mancheſter.

At an advanced age, Mr. J. Whitehead, publican, of Newton Heath.

In the prime of life, in conſequence of a fall from a gig, Mrs. Blomeley, of Parſonage, at or near Mancheſter.

Mr. Wroe, of Kerſall Moor, many years keeper of the ſtables for the race-horſes.

Mr. Moon, attorney, of Colne.

At Liſbon, on the 6th of December, Mr. Lau. Rogers, of Burn, youngeſt ſon of Mrs. Rogers, of Cheſter.

At Pars Fold, near Dedſbury, Mr. Platt, land-ſteward to W. Egerton, eſq. M. P. for his manor of Withington, near Mancheſter.

ERRATUM—In our Mag. for laſt month, for—"Died at Mancheſter, Mr. J. Hague," *read* "Mr. Siddel, publican." Alſo *dele* the accidental death of Mr. M. Robinſon, copied, however, from a country-paper.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] Mr. S. Davis, of Cheſter, to Miſs Hough, of Nantwich.

Mr. Boſtock, corn-merchant, of Stockport, to Miſs Goodwin, of Macclesfield.

Mr. S. Henſhaw, of Macclesfield, to Miſs Broſter, of Bollington.

Mr. F. Boulton, potter, of Warrington, to Miſs Jones, daughter of Mr. J. Jones, maſter of the grammar-ſchool at Weaverham, in this county.

Mr. R. Rankin, of Liverpool, to Miſs M. Okell, of Leſtwich, near Northwich.

Died.] At Cheſter, Mr. Alderman Crewe, many years a reſpectable apothecary in this city.—Mr. J. Bennion, tanner.

At Moulton Hall, aged 75, Mr. J. Tankard.

Mr. J. Jones, of Tyriſſa Llanellidan, near Ruthin, Denbighſhire, a kind friend and benefactor to the poor.

Mr. J. Britain, of Upton, near Cheſter.

At Stockport, Mr. R. F. Cheetham, a young man of excellent abilities, and univerſally reſpected.

Mr. Barrowcliff, of Nantwich.

After a very long and painful illneſs, which he bore with the greateſt reſignation, Mr. M. Andrew, of Macclesfield, formerly Lieutenant in the Cheſhire Militia; a man much reſpected.

Aged 61, Mr. Haſlehurſt, farmer, of Frodſham.

DERBYSHIRE.

At all the late provincial fairs, the price of cheeſe has experienced a conſiderable reduction.

Married.] Mr. Fox, of Sheffield, to Miſs T. Ward, of Edgehill, in this county.

Mr. F. Mellor, mercer, of Derby, to Miſs Harding, of Ballidon.

Mr. T. Lee, of Stapenhill, to Miſs Hill, of the Grove Houſe, near Drakelow.

Mr. F. Coates, to Miſs F. Allwood, both of Youlgreave.

Mr. W. Boothby, white-lead manufacturer, to Miſs M. Ward, of the white-lead-works, near Derby.

Mr. Earl, of London, to Miſs Lowe, of Crow-lane, near Cheſterfield.

Mr. Read, of Norton, to Miſs Smith, of the iron-works, near Cheſterfield.

At Derby, in her 47th year, after a ſhort illneſs, Mrs. Parſons, wife of Mr. Parſons, grocer.—Aged 78, Mrs. A. Roe, widow.

At Aſpinſhaw, the Rev. G. Bower, A. M. Archdeacon, of Richmond, and Rector of Great Billing, in Northamptonſhire.

After a very long illneſs, deſervedly lamented by a numerous acquaintance, Ran. Carliſle, eſq. of Broſterfield. The doors of his hoſpitable manſion were always open to the relief of the poor in general.

In his 60th year, ſuddenly, Mr. T. Johnſon, of Calow Park.

At Alderwaſley, in his 48th year, ſincerely regretted, F. Hurt, eſq.

Mr. J. Hepworth, of Southwingfield Park.

After a few days illneſs, Mrs. M. Chetham, of Buxton.

At Hartſhorn. W. B. Cant, eſq.

At Stainſby Houſe, near Derby, in her 91ſt year, Mrs. Maſon.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Mansfield, Mr. Buckland, hoſier, to Miſs Bradley.

Mr. R. Wilſon, cabinet-maker, of Nottingham, to Miſs Goodacre, of Kettleby.

At Southwell, Mr. Ev. Bettenſon, to Mrs. H. Wilkinſon.

By ſpecial licence, at Clumber Houſe, by the Rev. Dr. Fynes, prebendary of Weſtminſter, Sta. Cotton, eſq. eldeſt ſon of Sir R. Cotton, bart. of Cumbermere Abbey, in Cheſhire, to the Right Hon. Lady A. M. Pelham Clinton, eldeſt daughter of the late Duke of Newcaſtle.

Mr. T. Millington, linen-draper, of Newark, to Miſs Smith, of Colwick.

At Nottingham, J. Longdon, eſq. to Miſs C. Mettam.

Died.]

Died.] At Nottingham, in her 23d year, after a lingering illneſs, Miſs Beardſley, of Byard-lane.

In Narrow Marſh, after a long illneſs, Mr. Ellis, jun.

At Newark, Mr. R. R. Camm, a reſpectable grocer.

At Southwell, after a long illneſs, E. R. Lowe, eſq.—Mrs. Mace, a widow lady.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

At a late meeting of the proprietors at Horncaſtle, Dec. 31, Sir Joſeph Banks, bart. in the chair, it was unanimouſly reſolved, to petition the Houſe of Commons for leave to bring in a Bill for *dividing* and *incloſing Wildmore Fen* in this county.

A continued and general reduction of the price of grain has taken place in almoſt all the provincial markets. Many are from 10s. to 18s. lower, and ſome have fallen *pounds*. In our market of Friday laſt, wheat declined in price upwards of 16s.—at Lincoln 10s.—Northampton 10s.—Newark 5s.—Derby, Cheſterfield, Louth, Lynn, Uppingham, &c. all materially lower.

To the above it may be added, that in the ſouthern and weſtern counties the price of wheat has been reduced in a ſimilar proportion; and at Reading, and the principal markets in that neighbourhood, it is reported to be upwards of two pounds per quarter lower than on the two anterior market-days.

Married.] Mr. Monk, jun. gunſmith, to Miſs Pulford, both of Stamford.

At the beautiful new-erected church, at Stubton, being the firſt connubial ceremony that has taken place there, Mr. J. Gilbert, a reſpectable grazier, to Miſs M. Laughton.

The Rev. M. Sheath, to Miſs Kenrick, both of Boſton.

Mr. B. Staunton, cabinet-maker, of Heckington, to Miſs Hammond, of Holland Fen.

Mr. R. Turnill, farmer and maltſter, to Miſs C. Pawlett, both of Stamford.

Mr. J. Weſtbrook Michal, ſurgeon and apothecary, to Miſs Wilſon, both of St. Martin's, Stamford Baron.

Mr. W. Goodale, of Market Deeping, to Miſs Smith, of Etton, in Northamptonſhire.

R. Leeſon, eſq. of Grantham, to Miſs Maddock, of Lincoln's-Inn, London.

Mr. Day, to Miſs Dawſon, both of Birthorpe, near Billingborough.

Died.] At Lincoln, Mrs. Hamilton, widow of J. Hamilton, eſq. merchant, formerly of Hull.

At Barkwith, Mr. J. Clarke.

At Thetſby, near Louth, aged 64, J. Fowler, gent.

Mrs. North, of Great Ponton, near Grantham.

Aged 48, Mr. W. Sharp, of Poſt Witham.

At Helpringham, Mr. T. Edwards, farmer.

After ſuffering the miſery of a long illneſs, Mrs. Dewſnop, of Ewerby, near Sleaford.

At Boſton, a victim to death through exceſſive grief, aged 54, Mrs. E. Morris, widow of the late Mr. Alderman Morris.

Aged 69, Mrs. Laughton, widow, of St. Martin's, Stamford Baron.

At Caiſtor, Mr. R. Booth, many years a reſpectable ſtationer, &c.

At Market Raiſin, C. Tatham, eſq. late Captain in the North Lincolnſhire Militia.

At Turnby, near Horncaſtle, aged 90, W. Shepherd.

At Stubton, being the firſt perſon interred in the new church-yard there, Mrs. Weaver.

Suddenly, Mrs. Bellwood, of Louth.

In his 100th year, Mr. Congreve, farmer, of Deeping Fen.

At Spalding, Mr. Bellamy.

Aged 71, Mrs. S. Wiſe, of Wansford, near Stamford.

The Rev. T. Hall, rector of Weſtborough-cum-Doddington.

Suddenly, Mr. A. Fillingham, ſhopkeeper, of Crowland.

Aged 68, J. Shilcock, of Donnington.

At Uffington, aged 79, Mr. R. Tymperon, late a capital burgeſs, and many years a reſpectable tradeſman of Stamford.

At Barrow, near Barton-upon-Humber, the Rev. J. Brookbank, ſeveral years curate of that place; a man of ſteady and conſiſtent principles, of ſincere piety and unaffected affability of deportment. He evinced a truly Chriſtian fortitude, reſignation, and cheerfulneſs, during a tedious illneſs, brought on, in a great meaſure, by his attention to the important and reſponſible vocation of educating youth; for which, however, few were better qualified.

LEICESTERSHIRE AND RUTLAND.

It is in contemplation to eſtabliſh a ſmall *circulating library* at Leiceſter, conſiſting of plain practical treatiſes on moral, religious, and other ſubjects, for the *ſole uſe of the poor*. This appears a laudable plan for enabling them to profit by the inſtructions afforded primarily at parochial and Sunday ſchools, which, otherwiſe, they are not likely to do, as books are too expenſive for them to purchaſe. An office is opened, where all who are

diſpoſed

diſpoſed to encourage this attempt, may ſend books, and where the poor, by applying on certain appointed days, will have books lent them, for a very ſmall acknowledgement.

Seventy innkeepers in Leiceſterſhire were laſt week convicted in the mitigated penalty of 10l. each, with coſts, for ſelling ale in unſtamped meaſures.

Married.] The Rev. Cl. Leigh, to Miſs Miles, eldeſt daughter of the late S. Miles, eſq. both of Leiceſter.—Mr. S. Ella, hoſier, to Miſs Barry, daughter of Mr. T. Barry, both of Leiceſter.—Mr. Oliver, bookſeller, to Miſs Corrall, both of Lutterworth.

At Rutland, Mr. Stimſon, grocer, of Oakham, to Miſs Eſt. Pridmore, of Morcot.—Mr. Walter, of Lyndon, to Mrs. Freeman, relict of the Rev. Mr. Freeman.

Died.] At Leiceſter, Mrs. Bruce, relict of the late Mr. Bruce, maltſter.

At Raby, in the prime of life, Mr. J. Geary, farmer and grazier—Mr. Biddles, at the Oaks—Mrs. Hill, of Snareſtone.

Suddenly, Mr. Green, publican, of Oakham.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Lately between two and three hundred pieces of ancient ſilver coin were diſcovered in a tan-yard in Stafford, about a yard below the ſurface of the ground. They were contained in a ſmall jug, and are in an excellent ſtate of preſervation. They appear to have been coined during the reigns of Ethelred, Canute, and Hardiknute, and have lain there, it is ſuppoſed, full 700 years!

The ladies of Litchfield are buſily employed in buying, and making up with their own hands, and thoſe of their ſervants, cloaths for the infant and aged poor. The gentlemen aſſiſt the ſubſcription, and purchaſe ſhoes. The ſhopkeepers, much to their honour, ſell at prime coſt.

Married.] Mr. A. Titley, mercer, of Eccleſhall, to Miſs Hall, of Ranton.

Mr. W. Baker, of the Ford Houſes, to Mrs. Pooler, of Wolverhampton; the united ages of this fond couple amount to *ſix-ſcore* years!

Mr. S. Morgan, ſurgeon, to Miſs Salt, daughter of Mr. Salt, ſurgeon, both of Litchfield.

Mr. J. Pulling, hair-dreſſer, to Mrs. Riley, of the Fountain, both of Stafford.

Mr. W. Talbot, of the Grange, near Seighford, to Miſs Barlow, of the Four Aſhes.

Died.] At Stafford, aged 36, Mr. M. Peake.

Suddenly, much regretted, the lady of the Rev. Sir C. Wheeler, bart. of Leamington, Haſtings.

Mrs. Harper, wife of Mr. A. Harper, druggiſt, of Wolverhampton.

Mrs. Homfray, of King's Sainford, relict of J. Homfray, eſq. formerly of Wollaſton.

At the iſland of Jamaica, Mr. C. Heveningham, eldeſt ſon of the late Mr. Heveningham, of Litchfield.

At Pattingham, W. Arden, eſq. late of the Eaſt India Company's ſervice, on the Bombay eſtabliſhment.

At Farley, aged 77, Mrs. Bill, wife of the Rev. J. Bill.

At Blithfield Houſe, the infant daughter of Lord Bagot.

At Walſall, aged 54, Mrs. Fletcher, of the George Inn.

At Stonnal, aged 108, Mrs. E. Whitehall.

WARWICKSHIRE.

The manufactory of Sir Matthew Boulton and Co. at Soho, near Birmingham, was lately broke into by five men, whoſe object was to plunder the mint: Sir Matthew having been informed of the deſign by his watchman, had ſtationed twenty conſtables to receive them; the thieves were ſuffered to take ſome marked gold, when the conſtables ruſhed on them, and, after a deſperate conflict, ſecured four of them; the fifth, though ſeverely wounded, made his eſcape, and is ſuppoſed to have carried with him about 150 guineas.

Married.] Mr. Burrows, of Coventry, to Miſs Taylor, of Tott.

Mr. S. Tart, bruſh-maker, to Miſs B. Bird, both of Birmingham.

Mr. W. Ball, an eminent cheeſe-factor, of Birmingham, to Miſs M. Williams, of Hereford.

Mr. J. Weſtley, to Miſs Shirley, both of Eathorp

At Birmingham, Mr. T. Akerman, to Miſs E. Cottrill.—Mr. H. Hyde Parker, to Miſs P. Elwell.—Mr. J. Pendleton, braſs-founder, to Mrs. S. Davis.

Mr. Ingledew, goldſmith, of Birmingham, to Miſs Waldron, of Caſtle Bromwich.

Mr. J. Smith, nail-founder, of Birmingham, to Miſs M. Collins, of Hurley.

Mr. J. Stanley, of Harborne, to Miſs Bellamy, of Birmingham.

Mr. Gibbs, ſurgeon, to Mrs. Davis, both of Meriden.

Mr. Hurdman, to Miſs E. Carver, both of Sutton Colfield.

Mr. J. Smith, jun. of Deepfield, in Coſely pariſh, coal and iron-maſter, to Miſs S. Fiſher.

Died.] At Birmingham, Mr. W. Penſon, an eminent peruke-maker.—Mrs. Hall, wife of Mr. Hall, cheeſe-factor.—Mr. J. Millars, of Water-ſtreet.—In the bloom

bloom of life, Miſs Baker, daughter of Mr. Baker, bridle-bit and ſtirrup-maker.

At Meriden, after a lingering illneſs, Mr. W. Gardiner, of Coventry.

At Henly in Arden, of an aſthma, aged 42, Miſs Oliver, formerly of Boſton in America.

Mr. F. Pratt, merchant, of Baltimore, eldeſt ſon of the late Mr. J. Pratt, late of Birmingham.

Mrs. Robinſon, of Dudley.

After a long and ſevere illneſs, Mrs. Bedford, wife of Mr. Bedford, of Bordeſley.

At Stratford-upon-Avon, S. O. Hunt, eſq. late deputy clerk of the peace for this county.

At Cannock, aged 84, Mr. B. Barton, ſtyled by his acquaintance the *Prince of Fiddlers.*

Mrs. Whitehead, widow, of Allefley.

SHROPSHIRE.

Lately was decided the wager which took place at the Duke of Bedford's laſt ſheep-ſhearing at Wooburn Abbey, between Mr. Knowles, of Nailſtone, in Leiceſterſhire, and Mr. Tench, of Bromfield, in this county, to ſhew two bulls, one of the Leiceſterſhire, and the other of the Herefordſhire breed, for 100 guineas a ſide. The conditions were drawn up by Arthur Young, eſq. The bulls were to be exhibited at Shiffnall, in this county, as a town ſituated about half way between the places from whence they were to be conveyed. The Leiceſterſhire bull was the property of Mr. Knowles, and the Herefordſhire, of Mr. Gwillam, of Purſlow. Mr. E. Peſter, of Somerſetſhire, was appointed referee. Though the day was extremely unfavourable, in conſequence of a heavy fall of ſnow, near a thouſand amateurs aſſembled on the occaſion. The deciſion was in *favour of the Herefordſhire bull;* and it was the general opinion, that this animal was ſuperior both in the material points, and very greatly in the aggregate weight. Both the animals, however, excited the admiration of all who viewed them.—The Leiceſterſhire bull is a great beauty to look upon—true in his make, and juſt in all his proportions; nor is the Herefordſhire one leſs handſome, though of much greater ſize and weight. But when they were handled in what is called the *touching points*, all competition fell to the ground, and a majority of the ſpectators pronounced the Herefordſhire bull, far, very far, ſuperior. The trading breeders may learn one leſſon by the Shiffnall bull ſhew, viz. not to proclaim in ſuch lofty ſtrains as they uſually have done, the merit of their animals, as worth their weight in gold!

Married.] Mr. Rd. Sutton, of Perton, to Miſs M. Kynaſton, of Kenwick.

Mr. Griffiths, glazier, to Mrs. Nickleſs, both of Shrewſbury.

Mr. G. Bean, of Albion Hayes, to Mrs. M. Lee, of Fitz.

Mr. W. Watkins, to Miſs Bailey, both of Whitchurch.

Mr. Cook, mercer, of Wem, to Miſs Sandford, of the Black Park, near Whitchurch.

Mr. S. Sandford, to Miſs Boot, of Norton.

J. A. Sparkes, eſq. of Bridgnorth, late a captain in the Ancient Britiſh Light Dragoons, to Miſs Beſt, of the Lodge, near Worceſter.

Mr. E. Minſhall, farmer, of Weſton, near Oſweſtry, to Miſs M. Wynno, of Dolfawr.

Mr. R. Pritchard, of Llandrinio, to Miſs E. Griffiths, of Domgay,

R. Jones, eſq. to Miſs Poyſer, both of Wrexham, Denbigh.

Mr. R. Edwards, to Miſs A. Phillips, both of Hanmer.

At Ponteſbury, Mr. Child, of Choreley, to Miſs Tipton, of Pleeley.

Died.] At Shrewſbury, aged 65, Mr. Iſaac Wood, whoſe whole life was a uniform ſcene of enlightened, active, and uſeful benevolence. The honourable ſtate of the Shrewſbury Houſe of Induſtry, to which, from its firſt eſtabliſhment, he devoted, with true paternal zeal, the beſt of his time and talents—and to which, impelled by too earneſt a ſolicitude for its benefit and intereſt during the preſent calamitous ſeaſon, he fell a ſacrifice—will beſt ſpeak his praiſe. His merits and virtues, however, were not circumſcribed: he was unaffectedly pious, upright, generous, and diſintereſted; a friend of peace and order, a zealous lover of his country and conſtitution; ever cheerful, and ever moſt happy when he had the power of alleviating diſtreſs, or aſſiſting by his advice and unwearied exertions, all who applied to him. On his interment at St. Alkmund's, the Rev. R. De Courcy, in addition to the uſual ſervice, pronounced a ſort of funeral oration to his memory, enlarging on the many virtues of the deceaſed—his diſintereſted, uſeful, and intelligent ſervices on every public undertaking in the town, particularly in the rebuilding of the church, where his remains then lay, before the auditors—his zeal for the ſupport of the infirmary—his indefatigable activity in the cauſe of ſuffering humanity, on all occaſions—and laſtly, on his zealous ſupport of the houſe of induſtry, his favourite child, in the cauſe of which, he might be truly ſaid, to have fallen a ſacrifice,—in death

as

as in life, reſembling his friend and prototype, the benevolent Howard! The readers of the Monthly Magazine have become acquainted with his worth by the number and value of his communications.

At Oſweſtry, after a ſhort illneſs, Mrs. Sheppard, wife of Mr. Sheppard, banker.—In her 26th year, Miſs Davies, of Mount Pleaſant, near Oſweſtry; a moſt ſincere and valuable friend, an affectionate relation, and a moſt cheerful and liberal benefactreſs to the poor, her hand being ever open to relieve their wants.

At Bronghall, near Whitchurch, Mrs. Brookes, mother of J. Brookes, eſq.

At the Walk Mills, in this county, Mr. Rogers; of conſiderable eminence as a dyer of woollen cloth, but much more noted for his great hoſpitality, his kindneſs to his relations and workmen, and his general benevolence.

At Berwick Houſe, H. Powys, eſq.

At Broſeley, in an advanced age, Mr. Rathbone, currier.—Aged 86, Mrs. Turner, relict of the late Dr. Turner.—Mrs. Phillips, wife of Mr. Phillips, of Cleobury Mortimer.

At Ryton, of the Eleven towns, Mrs. Gittins, wife of Mr. Gittins.

At Ludlow, in his 81ſt year, H. Davies, eſq. alderman.—Mr. F. Evans, a reſpectable farmer, of Haughton, near Llandrinio.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

The committee of the bread inſtitution at Worceſter have for ſome time paſt diſtributed nearly 4000 loaves of ſuperior quality per week, at a ſaving to the poor of more than 4d. upon each loaf.

The whole number of pockets of hops weighed in Worceſter market laſt year was 15,375.

Married.] At Dudley, Mr. Creſſell, to Miſs Kemp.

At Clent, near Hayley, Mr. William Hancox, of Amblecot Hall, near Stourbridge, to Miſs Cox.

At Kidderminſter, Mr. Stenton, grocer, of Dudley, to Miſs Ruſſell.

Mr. James Hunt, farmer, of Feckenham, to Miſs Hiam, of Alceſter.

Died.] At Worceſter, Philip Rufford, eſq. one of the alderman of that city.—Alſo, Mrs. Harwood, wife of Mr. Harwood.

At the Tything, near Worceſter, Miſs Waddington.

At Horſeley Houſe, near Dudley, aged 44, Joſeph Amphlett, eſq. one of his majeſty's juſtices for the counties of Worceſter and Stafford, and a deputy-lieutenant for Staffordſhire.

At Henwick, aged 73, Mrs. Davis.

At Bewdley, Mr. R. Allport.

At Sidbury, near Worceſter, in an advanced age, Mrs. Mary Payne, a maiden lady.

At Wolverley, Mr. John Hill, farmer, who had been nearly 50 years ſteward to E. Knight, eſq.

At Aſtwood, in Feckenham, Mr. Benton, farrier.

At Dudley, Mrs. Robinſon.

At Martley, Mrs. Rogers, wife of Mr. Rogers, tanner.

HEREFORDSHIRE AND MONMOUTHSHIRE.

A Correſpondent from Hereford writes to us in the following terms—I perceive, in one of your recent Magazines, you lament that the practice of vaccine inoculation does not ſeem to have been much adopted in the ſouthern and weſtern counties of England. I do not know whether you include this, which, ſtrictly ſpeaking, is actually on the weſtern border, in the number of the weſtern counties, for I know it is not ſo included in general ſpeech; but as I do not recollect to have met with any report upon the ſubject reſpecting Hereford, it may not be amiſs to inform you, that in the city at leaſt the cow-pox has been very extenſively ſubſtituted in place of the ordinary inoculation, and with the ſame invariable ſucceſs that has attended it in other places. One inſtance, indeed, I have heard of, in which, from injudicious treatment, a very conſiderable and extenſive ſore was produced upon the inoculated arm; there is reaſon to apprehend that this circumſtance may fortify the prejudices of certain bigots and fanatics, from whom, I aſſure you, this neighbourhood is by no means exempt. But in no inſtance has the ſmall-pox ever taken place after the vaccine virus had taken place, though the ordinary inoculation has afterwards been applied in a great number of inſtances, ſome of which have fallen within the circle of my own perſonal knowledge. In the bordering parts of Wales, I am ſorry to ſay, this improvement has not yet taken place. Having procured ſome vaccine matter from Mr. Cline, of St. Thomas's Hoſpital, I inoculated my own children, and one of my ſervants, who did exceedingly well; and I preſerved ſome of the matter for a profeſſional gentleman of Brecknock; but he has never been able to prevail upon any of the people there to ſubmit to the inoculation.

W. Taylor, eſq. one of the repreſentatives in parliament for Leominſter, has lately given 300l. for the relief of the poor of that town, 100l. of which was diſtributed amongſt them on New Year's Day, and the other 200l. has been added to a general ſubſcription for the ſame purpoſe.

At Hereford, aged 91, Mrs. Lewis, late of Hay, Brecon.—The Rev. Gibbons Bagnall, A. M. canon reſidentiary of Hereford Cathedral, rector of Home-Lacy and of Upton Biſhop, and formerly head maſter of Hereford College ſchool.—Mr. B. Moddy, woolſtapler and maltſter.—Mrs. Ann Ruſſell, relict of the late Rev. Dr. Ruſſell, formerly one of the reſidentiary canons of Hereford Cathedral; ſhe was the youngeſt daughter of the Hon. W. Egerton, ſon of the third Earl of Bridgwater, niece of Biſhop Egerton, of the dioceſe of Hereford, and firſt couſin to the late and preſent Earls of Bridgewater.

At Home-Lacy, near Hereford, Mrs. Dickenſon, who had been married but a few months.

At Wilton, near Roſs, aged 71, Mr. John Green.

At Huntſham, Mrs. Powles, ſen.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

James Martin, eſq. M. P. for Tewkeſbury, has ſent 300l. to be applied to the relief of the diſtreſſed poor of that town.

At all the fairs in this and the adjacent weſtern counties, the price of cheeſe has fallen conſiderably.

The medical gentlemen of the Glouceſter Infirmary have, with the concurrence of the governors, introduced a general inoculation for the cow-pox at that hoſpital, where the poor of the city are inoculated gratis; and all profeſſional men, who wiſh to acquire a knowledge of its efficient powers, are invited to inſpect the peculiar appearances and progreſs of the diſorder.

Married.] At Glouceſter, Mr. B. Henderſon, of London, to Miſs Mary Jones, daughter of the late Rev. Rice Jones, rector of Hareſcomb.—Alſo Mr. Paul Mutlow, to Mrs. E. Hopkins.

At Bitton, Palmer, ſurgeon, of Keynſham, to Miſs R. Smallcombe, of Wilſbridge.

At Ozleworth, Mr. John Hunt Godwin, of Bradford, Wiltſhire, to Miſs Chandler, of Aſhcroft Houſe.

Mr. Rawlins, ſurgeon, of the 53d regt. to Miſs Sarah Hughes, niece of the late Dean Tucker.

At Sopworth, Mr. Aldham Comley, to Miſs Smith.

At Tetbury, Lieutenant Deſben, of the 43d regt. to Miſs Corbett.

At Tayton, Mr. T. Elton, to Miſs E. Cadle, of Weſtbury upon Severn.

Died.] At Hagloe Houſe, in the pariſh of Awre, aged 87, Robert Boy, gentleman, the laſt of the name of that ancient family, of Thornbury.

At Frampton-upon-Severn, aged 86, Mrs. Phillips, relict of the late E. Phillips, eſq. of Glouceſter.

At Wotton-under-Edge, aged 70, Clever Maurice Burland, eſq. M. P. brother of the late Sir John Burland, a baron of the Exchequer.

At Cherrington, J. Leverſage, eſq.

At Newent, Mrs. Eyles, wife of J. Eyles, eſq. of Wimbledon, Surry.

At Dean's Hill, Mr. Joſeph Boughton, merchant.

At Amptney Crucis, Mrs. Selfe, wife of R. Selfe, eſq.

At Tetbury, Mr. Beal.

At Churcham, the Rev. Mr. Parker, vicar of that place, and rector of Sainſbury.

At Brimpsfield, Mrs. Rebecca Curtis.

At Stroud, ſuddenly, Mrs. Scudmore, wife of Mr. Rowles Scudmore, clothier.

OXFORDSHIRE.

The principal inhabitants of Banbury have lately purchaſed upwards 1000l. worth of excellent foreign wheat, which they grind and bake, and are now ſelling to the poor of their pariſh (nearly 100l. worth of good wheaten bread every week) at 2s. 6d. per half-peck loaf.

Upwards of one hundred inhabitants of Banbury have entered into a ſubſcription of from 10s. to 24s. per annum, under the name of the Charitable Society, by which they are enabled to give away a large ſum every year in private benefactions to the induſtrious and neceſſitous poor, *unlooked-for and unſolicited.*—A charity this, of the moſt exalted and benevolent kind.

Married.] At Banbury, Mr. Job, carpenter, to Mrs. King, innkeeper.

At Kidlington, Mr. John Bernard, of Woodſtock, to Miſs Wyatt, of Watereaton.

At Heythorp, Mr. Thomas Slater, of Pembroke College, Oxon, to Miſs Pearſon.

Mr. Thomas Mavity, a Quaker, to Mrs. Colſton, late of Glouceſter.

At Broadway, Mr. Theoph. Knowles Holmes, maſter of Chapel Houſe, to Miſs Ricketts, of Knowles Hill.

At Wolton-upon-Thames, Lieut. Campbell, of the Bombay marine, to Miſs Gregory, of Windſor,

Died.] At Oxford, Mrs. Catharine Smith, only ſurviving daughter of Mr. Rd. Smith, glover.—Aged 80, Mrs. Mary Bell, relict of the Rev. Joſeph Bell, formerly rector of Radclive and Stowe, Bucks.—Mrs. Tubb.

At Nether-Worton, aged 17, Mr. Thomas Curtis, jun.

At Watlington, Mrs. Birkhead, relict of the Rev. Richard Birkhead, vicar of that place.

At Sandford, aged 80, Mr. J. Fry, farmer.

At Long Cromarſh, Mary North, in the 109th year of her age.

At Henley-upon-Thames, Mrs. Girle.—Mr. William Hilton, cornchandler and ſeedſman

ſeedſman.—Aged 63, Mr. Hill, late poſtmaſter of Henley.

BERKSHIRE.

The price of the carriage of all goods (except firing and manures) upon the river Kennet, is advanced from three halfpence to two-pence per ton per mile; and upon the Baſingſtoke canal, one penny per hundred weight.

The *Reading Mercury* ſtates, that wheat declined in price 20s. per quarter, in that market, on the 27th of Dec. and that it experienced a further decline of 20s. per quarter on the 3d of Jan. This is no proof of the ſcarcity complained of. It muſt, however, be added, that the idea of a rupture with the Northern powers has ſince raiſed it to its former high price.

At Mr. Weſt's annual charity ſermon, for the benefit of the girls' ſchool in Reading, on St. Thomas's day, the ſubſcription, with ſome ſubſequent donations, amounted to upwards of 58l. which was more than it had been for ſeveral preceding years.

The moiety of an eſtate at Aldermaſton was lately ſold by auction for upwards of 150 *years purchaſe!*

Married.] At Reading, Mr. Tho. Howell, of Strathfield Sea, Hants, to Miſs Knight, of Shinfield.

At Abingdon, Mr. Rd. Stevenſon, upholſterer, of London, to Miſs Hannah Watts.

The Rev. Edw. Valpy, rector of Stamford Dingeley, to Mrs. Baldock.

Died.] At Reading, Mr. Wm. George, inſpector of the corn-market.—Alſo, Mr. Saunders, confectioner and baker.

At Abingdon, aged 83, C. Hart, eſq. deputy lieutenant and one of his Majeſty's juſtices of the peace for this county.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Died.] At Beaconsfield, aged 81, the Rev. Dr. Stebbing, who had been reſident rector of that pariſh upwards of 30 years.

At Brompton, the lady of Wm. Lowndes jun. eſq. of Cheſham.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

At the annual meeting of the Peterborough Agricultural Society, Dec. 17, a premium of two guineas was adjudged to W. Lewes, of Whittering, labourer, for having brought up a family of 12 children, the youngeſt of them to the age of 8 years, without parochial aſſiſtance; alſo a premium of one guinea to John Browning for having worked as a labourer on the farm occupied by Mr. J. Bull, of Peterborough, 30 years: alſo a premium of one guinea to William Betts, for having lived as a ſervant in huſbandry, with Mr. J. Croſs, of Oundel, 27 years; and alſo a premium of one guinea to Sarah Nicholas, for having lived with Mr. T. Dean, of Standground, 8 years.

In augmentation of the fund ſubſcribed for the relief of the poor of Northampton, the Earl of Northampton, recorder, has given 100l. the corporation 100l. and the Hon. Edward Bouverie, M. P. 50l.

Married.] At Northampton, Mr. Tuthill, to Miſs C. Paulet.—Mr. G. S. Young, of Goodge-ſtreet, London, to Miſs Woolſton.

At Peterborough, John Turner Hailes, eſq. of Runcton, to Miſs Squire.

At Welton, Mr. Thomas Burnham, of Staverton, to Miſs Sarah Dunckley.

At Rothwell, Mr. Harris, of Skelton, Beds, to Miſs Lock, of Deſborough.

At Willingborough, Mr. Thomas Vines, to Miſs Houghton.

At St. Martin's, Stamford Baron, Mr. Joſeph W. Michael, ſurgeon, to Miſs A. Wilſon.

At Charwelton, Mr. Griffin, to Miſs Lovell.

At Etton, Mr. William Goodale, of Market Deeping, to Miſs Smith.

At Blatherwick, Thomas Hotchkin, eſq. of South Luffenham, in Rutland, to Miſs Mary Ann O'Brien.—Mr. Bingham, draper, of Long Sutton, to Miſs Lucy Lloyd.

At Droughton, Mr. Wm. Balaam, printer, of Northampton, to Miſs A. M. Boſworth.

Died.] At Northampton, Mrs. Peach, widow.

At Great Billing, the Rev. Mr. Bower.

At Herſcott, near Banbury, Mr. Falkner.

At Cotton-end, Mrs. Leſter, wife of Mr. Leſter, patent engine manufacturer.

At Thorpe Malſor, Mrs. Maunſell, wife of T. C. Maunſell, eſq.

At Mansfield, Mr. James Benton, cotton-ſpinner, late of Birmingham.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Died.] At Huntingdon, aged 22, Mrs. Pomfret, wife of Mr. Pomfret of the Falcon Inn.—Mrs. Hearn, wife of Mr. Wm. Hearn.

At Finſtanton, Mr. Wm. Blackwell.—Aged 82, Mrs. Arundell, relict of the late Mr. Alderman Arundell.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Hertford, aged 89, the Hon. Baron Thomas Dimſdale, M. P. and a banker of London.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Married.] At Wiſbeach, the Rev. H. Bayley, rector of Lutton, Northamptonſhire, to Miſs Thompſon.

Mr. R. Howlett, of Pulham Mary Hall, to Miſs Self, of Harleſton.

Died.] At Cambridge, aged 91, Mrs. Whitred, relict of J. Whitred, eſq. late an alderman and one of the juſtices of Cambridge.—Aged 81, Mr. T. Hunter.

—Aged 72, Mrs Yeldon.—Mr. George Harvey.

At Elſworth, aged 15, Miſs Holworthy, daughter of the Rev. M. Holworthy, rector of that place.

At Bird-houſe Farm, where ſhe was upon a viſit, Mrs. Eachers, wife of Mr. Eachers, ſurgeon, of Saffron Waldron.

At Shiprath, aged 78, Mrs. Gifford, relict of John Gifford, eſq.

NORFOLK.

Upwards of 1500l. have been ſubſcribed at Norwich, for the purpoſe of ſupplying the poor with ſoup at a reduced price; in conſequence of which 20,000 quarts are diſtributed weekly. Upwards of 2000 quarts of ſoup are alſo given away weekly by the Friars' Society in that city.

A writer in the Norfolk Chronicle ſtates, that owing to the preference given by farmers to the grazing, rather than to the dairy ſyſtem, many dairies of cows in that county have recently been annihilated. He inſtances upwards of one hundred cows on five farms only, in the vicinity of Fakenham, laments the prevalency of this new ſyſtem as a public injury, and recommends to landlords to covenant with their tenants for the keeping of a certain number of cows upon their reſpective farms, in proportion to their rent.

Married.] At Norwich, Mr. James Fulcher, to Miſs Scowton.—Mr. Sam. Johnſon, to Miſs Ann Amond.

At Lynn, the Rev. W. Warner, miniſter of the diſſenting congregation at Hapton, near Norwich, to Miſs S. Mayhew, daughter of the late Rev. Mr. M.—Captain Perry, of the Royal Angleſea Fuzileers, to Miſs Hales, ſiſter of J. T. Hales, eſq, of Runcton; who alſo was married at the ſame time.

At Great Ellingham, Mr. John Barnard, to Miſs Eliz. Barnard.

At Wells, Mr. Seymour, to Miſs Browne, daughter of the late Mr. Simon Browne, of Norwich.

At Yarmouth, Mr. Bennett of the royal navy, to Miſs Haw.

At Swaffham, Mr. T. Plowright, brazier, &c. of Downham Market, to Miſs Curtis.

At Edmonton, the Rev. James Daſhwood of Downham Market, to Miſs Sarah Lloyd.

At Swafield, Mr. Alliſon, of Walſingham, to Miſs Blackburn, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Blackburn, diſſenting miniſter of Norwich.

Died.] At Norwich, aged 45, Parrott Hanger, eſq.—Aged 67, Mr. George Oliver.—Aged 46, Mr. Felſted, dyer—Aged 77, Mr. John Mead.—Mr. Dawſon, formerly a whiteſmith.—Aged 59, Mrs. Sarah Watts, late of London.—Aged 54, Mr. Barnaby——Mrs. Eleanor Hardy, relict of the late James Hardy, gent. only ſurviving daughter of Capt. John Parr, of the royal navy, who ſerved the office of high ſheriff for this county in 1738.

At Yarmouth, aged 61, Mrs. Hayward, wife of Capt. J. Hayward.

At Downham, in an advanced age, Mrs. Ann Hudſon.—Alſo, Mr. T. Scarnold, many years poſt-maſter of Downham.

At Colliſhall, Capt. S. Pightling.

At Shelton, Mrs. Watts, relict of the late N. Watts, eſq. of Wymondham.

At Lynn, Mrs. Stockdale, wife of Mr. John Stockdale, merchant.—Mrs. Kemble, wife of Mr. Kemble, mace-bearer to the corporation of Lynn.

At Haddiſcoe, Mr. J. Biſhop, linen-weaver.

At Biſton, aged 86, Mr. John Capurn, formerly of Antingham.

At Poſtwick, aged 55, after eating a hearty dinner, Mr. Wm. Mitchell.

At Borg-Apton, aged 71, Mr. Edward Bound, a reſpectable farmer.

At North Walſham, aged 32, Mrs. Willden.

At Hale, Mrs. James Norton.

At Billockby, aged 74, Mrs Browne.

At Swaffham, Mrs. Miles. Alſo, aged 75, Mrs. Willes.

At Martham, aged 64, Mrs. Branford.

SUFFOLK.

Capt. Robert Sparrow, of Worlingham-hall, has erected an oven in his pariſh, where his neighbouring poor are ſupplied with good rice-pudding at 1d. per lb. and potatoes at 4s. 6d. per ſack.

On New Year's Day the following teſtimony of reſpect (accompanied with a ſilver punch bowl) was preſented to Mr. D. Chandler, of Stow market, who in the year 1797, was a bankrupt, and paid his creditors 10s. in the pound, for which they ſigned his certificate. Since which time he has paid them the full ſum of 20s. in the pound, to the amount of nearly three thouſand pounds! "Mr. Dennis Chandler—Tho' your modeſty hath convinced us that you never could think of accepting the ſmalleſt trifle, in return for paying us the full amount of 20s. in the pound, yet, Sir, as we cannot paſs it over in ſilence—We, who were your Creditors, and others, as a Tribute of our Gratitude, and wiſhing to mark ſo honourable an act, beg you will pleaſe to accept this Silver Bowl, not doubting but it will, with the Deed that occaſioned it, be handed down to poſterity."

Married.] At Ipſwich, the Rev. W. Howorth, maſter of the grammar ſchool, to Miſs Fletcher, daughter of the Rev. Rich. Fletcher, vicar of Dedham.

At

At Boxford, Mr. Mines, of Scoles, to Miſs Hodſon, only daughter of the Rev. Mr. Hodſon.

At Ixworth, Mr. W. Mines, ſurgeon, to Miſs E. Garnham.

At Bury, St. Edmunds, Mr. Oxley, hatter and hoſier, of Norwich, to Miſs M. Clark of Sudbury.

Died.] At Hadleigh, aged 91, the Rev. Iſaac Toms; who had been 57 years paſtor of the diſſenting congregation there.

At Sudbury, aged 64, the Rev. Mr. Palmar, formerly a diſſenting miniſter at Woodbridge.

On the road between Woolpit and Bury St. Edmunds, Mr. G. Jefferſon, aged 55, and Mr. John Bumpſted, jun. aged 22, both butchers; who, as they were going to Bury market in a cart, attempted to paſs a road waggon, and were unfortunately thrown out, and killed upon the ſpot.

At Hopton, Mrs. Moore, wife of Mr. C. Moore, who was burnt to death as ſhe ſat by the fire ſide alone.

At the family manſion at Ickworth near Bury, aged 67, the Right Hon. Elizabeth Counteſs of Briſtol, wife of the preſent Right Rev. the Earl of Briſtol and Biſhop of Derry, and ſiſter to Sir C. Davers, bart. M. P. for Bury. Her ladyſhip was in apparent good health the preceding day, but was ſeized in the night with violent ſpaſms, of which ſhe expired before any medical aſſiſtance could reach her.

At Barningham, aged 101, T. Booty, taylor, who worked at his trade till within a few weeks of his death.

At Beccles, aged 64, Mrs. U. Whitaker.—Alſo Mrs. Ann King.

At Moulton, near Newmarket, Mrs. Mortlock, wife of Mr. Mortlock, farmer.

At. Mendleſham, aged 76, Mr. G. Mayhew, farmer.

At Watlington, Mrs. Dowſing.

ESSEX.

Laſt ſeaſon, the hop plantations in this county, where they were at all productive, yielded, for the ſpace of ground, the moſt prolific harveſt of any ſpecies of culture; as a proof of this, in the pariſh of Shalford, the quantity grown upon 8 acres, a piece of ground which was never known to fail, is eſtimated at 1100l.

Married.] At Colcheſter, T. Kerſterman, eſq. of Church Hall, Pagleſham, to Miſs S. Phillips, daughter of W. Phillips, timber-merchant.—Mr. W. Betts, to Miſs Keeling.

At Miſtley, Mr. W. Taylor, ſhipbuilder, of Harwich, to Miſs Riſby.

Died.] At Chelmsford, Mr. David Ogborne, painter.—Mrs. Wyles, widow of Mr. E. Wyles, formerly of the White Hart Inn.—Aged 72, Mrs. Grey, widow of Mr. John Grey, cornfactor and baker.

At Colcheſter, Mrs. Pinfold, wife of Capt. Pinfold of the 1ſt regt. of Foot Guards.—Mr. I. Slygthe, ſtone-maſon, &c. —Miſs Powles.—Mr. Jacklin, butcher.

At Henham, Mr. Wm. Jackſon, who, as he was walking in his garden, dropped down and inſtantly expired His brother had died there four days before.

At Weſt Haningfield, aged 96, the Rev. S. How, rector of that place, and formerly one of his Majeſty's juſtices of the peace for this county; he had been blind ten years, notwithſtanding which he frequently performed the offices of his miniſtry.

At Hatfield Peverel, Sam. Sheen, eſq.—aged 96, Mrs. Ruſh.—Mr. Sam. Sock.

At Billericay, Mr. Tho. Blatch, collar-maker.

At Ramſay Iſland, Mr. Rt. Carrington.

At Felſted, Mr. Iſaac Nokes.

At Bocking, Mr. Wm. Tiffen, miller.

At Bows, near Ongar, Mrs. Evans, wife of Sam. Evans, eſq.

At Bentley, aged 26, Miſs Taylor, only daughter of Mr. John Taylor miller.

At Little Thurlow-hall, in an advanced age, Mrs. Franks.

At Southminſter, Mrs. Robinſon, wife of Mr. Robinſon, farmer.

At Manningtree, Mr. Wm. Perkins, attorney at law.

At Great Waltham, aged 78, Mr. Vaughan, late of Hatfield Peverel.

At Walthamſtow, aged 82, John Rigg, eſq.

At Boreham, Mr. Wm. Wood, blackſmith.

KENT.

At a late meeting of the Weſt Kent Committee of Hop Planters, it was reſolved—"That no perſon competent to act in this committee who has made or ſhall make any contract for the ſale of his hops, either before picking or otherwiſe, and ſhall refuſe to fulfil the ſame,

The accounts of the general Hoſpital and Canterbury Hoſpital, for laſt year, recently publiſhed by the treaſurer, ſhew, that the ſum of 72 guineas were received as annual ſubſcriptions; about 40l. as benefactions; 92l. at ſermons, and 50l. a legacy from Mrs. Barbara Luſhington; total 618l. nearly. They further ſtate that in the courſe of the year 552 in all out-patients had been admitted, of which 111 remained in the houſe, under cure. And the accounts alſo ſtate, that ſince the firſt inſtitution in April 1793, 2338 patients had been admitted.

Major General Delancy, one of the members

members for Maidſtone, has given 100l. towards the fund for the relief of the poor of that town.

Married.] At Canterbury, Wm. Hart, eſq. Capt. in the Royal Waggon Train, to Miſs Matſon, of Wingham.—Charles Poole, eſq. to Miſs H. O. Lutwidge, ſiſter of Charles Lutwidge, eſq. and niece to Admiral Lutwidge.——Mr. Samuel Hacket, carpenter, to Miſs Eliz. Aſh, daughter of Mr. George Aſh, brewer.—Mr. Charles Frend, taylor, to Mrs. Price.

At Folkſtone, Mr. Rd. Freeman, to Miſs Sarah Whittingham.—Alſo, Mr. Lechaiah Petman, to Mrs. Corniſh.

At Tilmanſtone, Mr. Wm. Carlton, to Miſs Groombridge.

At Beakſbourne, Mr. Stephen Elgar, of Wingham, to Miſs Southee.

In the Iſle of Thanet, Mr. T. Grant, to Miſs M. Rowland.

At Clumber Park, by ſpecial licence. Col. Cotton, eldeſt ſon of Sir Robert Cotton, bart. to the Right Hon. Lady Anna Maria Clinton, ſiſter to the Duke of Newcaſtle.

At Boughton-under-Blean, Mr. Joſeph Morelyn, of Deal, to Miſs Cath. Luckhurſt.

At Maidſtone, Mr. John Hayes, adjutant of the Maidſtone Volunteers, to Miſs Mariana Wiſe, daughter of Mr. Wiſe, brewer.

Died.] At Canterbury, Mrs. Sladden, wife of Mr. Sladden, grocer.—The youngeſt ſon of Mr. Friend, wine-merchant. At St. Auguſtine's, aged 3, the youngeſt ſon of Mr. Wm. Goldſmith.—Capt. John Bentham, of the Roy. Artillery.—Mrs. Croſs, wife of Mr. [illegible] Croſs.—Mr. Ratcliffe, of Holy Croſs, Weſtgate without.

At Rocheſter, aged 55, the Rev. Mr. Carter, minor canon of that cathedral, and vicar of St. Margaret's in that city.

At Folkſtone, aged 69, Mrs. Hoile, widow.—Mrs. Bayly, wife of Mr. John Bayly.—Aged 43, Mr. Stephen Butcher, maſter of a Nile lugger.

At Blackheath, Paul Patrick, eſq. merchant, of London.

At [illegible] Court, Miſs Mary Bradley, third daughter of A. H. Bradley, eſq.

At [illegible]whouſe, in Weſtwell, ſuddenly, Mrs. Chapman, widow of the late Mr. Chapman, of the Court Lodge, farmer.

At Appledore, in an advanced age, Mr. Geering, grazier.

At Hythe, Mr. Robert Andrews, an eminent tanner.

At Elham, Mr. Cox, ſchoolmaſter.

At Walmer, Mr. Cox, attorney.

At Sittingbourne, aged 25, Mr. James Gibbons, ſon of Mr. Sills Gibbons, carpenter.

At Headcorn, aged 69, Mr. John Boorman, timber-merchant.

At Chatham Barracks, Mrs. Eliz. Menſforth, wife of Lieut. George Mensforth, of the 81ſt regt. much and juſtly lamented.

At Brompton, Mrs. Liardet, wife of Capt. Liardet, of the marines.

At Deal, aged 16, Miſs Suſan Hayman, who is the third daughter whoſe loſs Mr. Hayman has had to lament in the courſe of one year.

At Faverſham, aged 84, Mrs. Ann Jacob, laſt ſurviving daughter of the late Mr. Alderman Jacob, of Canterbury.

At Sandwich, Mrs. Cocking.

At Greenwich, Martin Ware, eſq. late maſter ſhipwright of the King's Yard at Deptford.

SURREY.

An iron bridge, 180 feet in length is preparing to be erected over the Thames at Staines, in the place of the newly erected ſtone bridge, which has given way, and is now removing.

Married.] At Camberwell, R. Bayley, eſq. of King's Bench Walk, Temple, to Miſs Joules, of Wincheſter.

Died.] At Richmond, aged 81, the Counteſs Dowager of Northampton.—Mrs. Pye, lady of Lieutenant-Col. Pye.

At Farnham, Miſs Chitty.

SUSSEX.

It is proved by the evidence of the books of ſeveral bakers in Lewis, that the poor conſume a much larger quantity of flour in times of dearth than in times of plenty.

The Suſſex Agricultural Society have preſented to Mr. JOHN ELLAM, of Glynde, near Lewis, a ſilver cup, value 30l. in token of the merit they aſcribe to him for his ſucceſsful exertions in the improvement of the breed of South Down ſheep.

Mr. Baker, farmer, of Spray's Bridge, Weſtfield, has now a ſow fourteen years old, which has produced him 500 pigs.

A wheat ſtack belonging to Mr. W. Marchant, of Nineſield, was maliciouſly ſet on fire in the night on the 26th of Dec. laſt; ſince which, an advertiſement has appeared in the Lewis Journal, ſigned by upwards of 100 perſons, as ſubſcribers, offering a reward of 280l. for the diſcovery of the offenders, to be paid on conviction.

Immenſe quantities of herrings have lately been caught on the coaſt of Haſtings.

In the pariſh of Chiddingly, which contains 1100 perſons, only one perſon had died (and that a new-born infant) from the 12th of February laſt to the end of laſt year.

Married.

Married.] At Lewes, Mr. Chitty, brewer, to Miſs Molineux, daughter of Mr. Molineux, banker and ironmonger.

Died.] At Lewis, aged 61, Mrs. Elgar, relict of the late W. Elgar, eſq. of Maidſtone, banker; ſhe was taken ill whilſt at dinner, and expired in about three hours.—Alſo, aged 89, Mrs. E. Morris, widow of the late Mr. John Morris.

In the Cliff, near Lewes, Mrs. Cruttenden, widow of the late Tho. Cruttenden, a quaker.

At Boſham, near Chicheſter, aged 86, Mr. Jelliff, farmer.

At Cokeham, Mrs. E. Winton, wife of Mr. Winton, farmer.

At Beeding, aged 82, Mr. Peter Denby, butcher.

At Ford, near Yapton, in the bloom of youth, Mrs. Boniface, wife of Mr. John Boniface.

At Ringmer, Mr. Thomas Pain, a conſiderable farmer.

At Brighton, Mr. Andrew Crawford, who had been many years a librarian and poſtmaſter at that place.

At Newhaven, Mr. Baulcombe, butcher, who having ſpent the evening at an inn, with ſome friends, fell into the river on his way home, and was drowned.

At Chicheſter, aged 78, the Rev. Charles Aſhburnham, A. M. canon reſidentiary and precentor of Chicheſter, and vicar of Cuckfield and of Cowfield in that Dioceſe.

HAMPSHIRE.

The amount of the ſubſcription for procuring herrings from Scotland for the relief of the poor in Saliſbury, Wincheſter, &c. many large towns and places around Southampton (the port to which the herrings are to be conſigned) is nearly 5000l.

Married.] At Wincheſter, Mr. Smith, to Miſs Cooper.

At Baughurſt, W. Fendal, eſq. of Marſton, near Glouceſter, to Mrs. Lyford.

At King's Worthy, Mr. Brookman, of Martyr Worthy, to Miſs Faithful.

At Twyford, Mr. John Young of Longwood, to Miſs E. Bunney.

At Droxford, the Rev. Mr. Thorold, to Miſs Mary Rogers.

At Romſey, Mr. J. Withers, of Wincheſter, to Miſs Maunder.

At Portſea, Mr. Brown, aged 84, to Mrs. Boyce, widow, aged 50.

At Kingſton, Lieut. A. Wilſon, of the royal navy, to Miſs E. B. M'Kay of Gibraltar.

Died.] At Wincheſter, Mrs. White, widow of the late Mr. White, keeper of the county goal.—Mr. John Chiddel, of the Mitre Inn and Tavern.—Aged 23, Miſs Dearling, only ſurviving daughter of Mr. Dearling, brewer.—A. Tench, eſq.

At Fordinbridge, Mr. Stephen Turner, an eminent ſolicitor.

Mr. Davis, maſter of Heckfield School, near Hartley Row.

At Alton, the Rev. Mr. Docker, ſen.

At Baſingſtoke, Mr. Davies.

At Buckland, near Lymington, Charles Bowles, eſq.

At Biſhop's Waltham, aged 84, ——— Skales, eſq. formerly agent victualler at Portſmouth.

At Portſmouth, Mr. Peter M'Cann and Mr. Kellings, publicans.

Mrs. Norman, wife of Capt. Norman, of the navy.

In the Soke, near Wincheſter, Mrs. Lucas, relict of the late Mr. N. Lucas.

At Bramden, Mrs. H. Richards, widow of Mr. Charles Richards, late of Hinton Ampner.

At Old Alresford, aged 86, Mr. Henry Bulpit.

At Romſey, Mrs. Waterman.

At Havant, Mrs. Carter, formerly a baker and ſhopkeeper at Southampton.

At Southampton, Mr. John Garland, corn-merchant, and one of the members of that corporation.—Miſs Morris, of Vincent Place.

At Fareham, Mr. A. Gray, grocer.

WILTSHIRE.

The poor's rates at Saliſbury, owing to the decline of their manufactures, will amount to 12s. in the pound in the year ending at Eaſter, with a proſpect of being increaſed to 16s. in the following year.

The inhabitants of the town of Calne have made a propoſition to the committee of the Wilts and Berks Canal for extending the line of that canal into Calne at their own expence. From the fair proſpect of probable advantage to both parties, as well as to the country, this propoſal will doubtleſs be acceded to.

A medical practitioner, of thirty years ſtanding, has opened a public diſpenſary and ſurgery in Saliſbury. He gives advice gratis to all deſcriptions of perſons, charges nothing but for a *cure*, and that at a price previouſly ſtipulated, ſo that, as he ſays, by *this* plan the expence will be *known*, and the cure will be effected in the *ſhorteſt time* poſſible.

Married.] At Saliſbury, Mr. J. White, jun. to Miſs Judd, of Petersfinger.—Mr. Pike, farmer, of Broadway, near Marlborough, to Miſs Maton, eldeſt daughter of Mr. J. Maton, corn-chandler.—*See Mr. P.'s death following page.*

Mr. C. Norton, cabinet-maker, of Saliſbury, to Miſs Bignell, niece of Mr. Arminer, merchant, of Goſport.

At

At Winſley, Mr. Score, to Miſs Godwin, of Holt.

At Chriſtian-Malford, P. H. Lovell, eſq. of Cole Park, to Miſs Charlotte Willis, 4th daughter of the Rev. Archdeacon of Wells.

At Baverſtock, Mr. John Noulſon, of Hurdcott, to Miſs Smith.

At Downton, Mr. Hopkins, of Caſtle Carey, to Miſs Frowd.

Mr. James Taylor, ſadler, of Saliſbury, to Miſs M. Collins, of Wincanton.

Died.] At Saliſbury, aged 82, Mr. Joſ. Moore, a quaker, and formerly a clothier in that city.

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At Bulbridge Houſe, near Wilton, in the 64th year of his age, Philip Goldſworthy, eſq. Lieutenant-general in the army, Colonel of the Royals, or Firſt Regiment of Dragoons, Clerk Martial and firſt Equerry to his Majeſty, and one of the Members of Parliament for the Borough of Wilton. The General had been firſt Equerry to the King from the death of General Carpenter, and was highly diſtinguiſhed by the perſonal eſteem and friendſhip of his Majeſty. In the Royals, which he latterly commanded, he had ſerved altogether 42 years. Polite manners and ſuavity of temper diſtinguiſhed him through life, and rendered him as univerſally beloved as he is now generally lamented.

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At Devizes, Mr. T. Dickenſon, linen-draper.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

The receipts of the Stranger's Friend Society, in Bath, amounted, laſt year, to nearly 200l. and the diſburſements to about 160l. They have now 62 objects under their care, "whoſe only recommendation is *a ſufficiency of evident diſtreſs*."

In conſequence of the exorbitant price demanded for Spaniſh wool, by the dealers, ſuperfine broad cloths, the manufacture of this and the adjoining counties, are advanced one ſhilling per yard, and ladies cloths and kerſeymeres in proportion. The principal woollen-drapers of Saliſbury, conceiving that this advance is not occaſioned by a real ſcarcity, have reſolved not to raiſe the price of their cloths for ſome time to come.

The receipts of the Sunday Schools and Schools of Induſtry in Bath, laſt year, amounted to nearly 460l. and the expenditures to about 370l. Their ſtock, in government ſecurity and landed property, amounts to more than 600l. They have hitherto received and inſtructed all the children who have been offered from the ſeveral pariſhes in Bath, Walcot Lyncombe, Wydcombe, and Bathwick, amounting to nearly 700. The ſurplus of the contributions, after defraying the expences of the Sunday Schools, is appropriated to the Schools of Induſtry, in which 100 children, taken in rotation from the Sunday Schools, are daily inſtructed and employed in reading, knitting, and ſewing. All the children were completely clothed laſt year.

The collection made at the churches, chapels, and other places in Bath, for the ſupport of the General Hoſpital in that city, on the 21ſt of December, amounted to upwards of 483l. and the benefaction recently made to that charity amounted to the further ſum of 963l.—Total 1446l. and upwards.

The navigable canal from the collieries to Bath is in ſo forward a ſtate, that the boats deliver coals at Dunkerton, within four miles of that city; and the price of that neceſſary article is now, in conſequence, between 9d. and 10d. per cwt. at Batch, which at this ſeaſon laſt year yielded 14d. or 15d. per cwt. Such are the vaſt advantages of a water conveyance of about five miles only!

Upwards of 450 of the poor widows of the freemen of Briſtol received each a donation of 10s. in the courſe of laſt year, by virtue of the will of Mrs. Layton.

At the beginning of this year roſes, auriculas, anemonies, violets, carnations, polyanthuſes, and bloſſoms of beans in full perfection, were gathered, in open ground, in the garden of Lady Seymour, of Wells. And ſuch was the mildneſs of the ſeaſon, even at the end of January, that the vegetation of graſs, wheat, turnips, &c. was nearly in the ſame ſtate as it is in ordinary ſeaſons at the beginning of April.

The magiſtrates of Briſtol, alarmed at the great increaſe of the number of proſtitutes in the city, are taking meaſures to reſtrain the progreſs of that vice; and the inhabitants of the pariſh of St. James have opened a ſubſcription for the purpoſe of proſecuting the keepers of diſorderly houſes, for the diſcovery of each of which they have offered a reward of five guineas.

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At Chew Magna, Mr. Chadwick, attorney, of Bath, to Miſs Leman.

At Montacute, Mr. R. Cole, of South Petherton, to Miſs Hann.

At Briſtol, J. F. Bowyer, eſq. of Worceſter, to Miſs Highatt, ſecond daughter of R. Highatt, eſq.—William Perry, eſq. of St. James's, Jamaica, to Miſs Whitchurch, of Park-row.—Mr. Chriſtopher Moore, ſon of Mr. Moore, to Miſs M'Kenzie.—Mr. John Oakey, carpenter, to Miſs Sarah Moore, mantua-maker.—Mr. Taylor, of Cumberland-ſtreet, to Miſs Perkins, of Queen-ſquare.——Mr. Thomas Jenkins, baker, to Miſs Eliz. Emery.——Mr. Wm. Payne, to Miſs Phelps.—Mr. John Roſever, of Camerton, to Miſs Roads.—Mr. John Charlton, land-ſurveyor, to Miſs Chaffin, both of Stourton, Wilts.—Mr. James Parſons, an eminent grazier, to Miſs Blews, both of Yatton.

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In London, Mr. Hanbury Pettingall, formerly an eminent ſilk-mercer in Bath.

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At Somerton, Mrs. Davies, wife of the Rev. H. Davies, vicar, of that town.

At Milverton, aged 64, Mr. John Granger, formerly, for 20 years, ſteward to the Earl of Portmore and Bennett Langton, eſq. at Weybridge, Surrey.

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At Compton Martin, Mrs. Ann Hoſkins-Abrahall, wife of the Rev. J. Abrahall, rector of that pariſh.

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At Cerne Abbas, aged 96, Mrs. Meech, relict of the late Mr. Meech, ſurgeon and apothecary; and lately, at Jamaica, Mr. Wm. Meech, her ſon.

At Stour Provoſt, Mrs. Oliver, wife of the Rev. Dr. Oliver.

At Yetminſter, Mr. Wm. Warry.

DEVONSHIRE.

The following extracts from the addreſs of a clergyman to his pariſhioners, in the neighbourhood of Torrington, after having read the king's late proclamation recommending economy in the uſe of bread, &c. may ſerve to ſhew the idea entertained of *ſcarcity* by the people of this county. "From the inquiries I have made from time to time, and from all the information I have been able to collect from different people, I have great reaſon to think that the crops of corn in this neighbourhood were far from deficient; and conſequently that the apprehenſion of ſcarcity is, with us at leaſt, rather imaginary than real. And this apprehenſion might be effectually done away, and the minds of the people ſet at eaſe, with regard thereto, if the farmers in the different pariſhes would bring forward their corn for ſale in due ſeaſon, as far as their convenience will admit, according to their reſpective growths.—And ſurely, in the preſent caſe, we need not look forward with anxious ſolicitude, to future evil or want, as the late favourable ſeaſon for tilling, the extraordinary quantity of ground ſown with wheat, and the good appearance it every where bears, afford a pleaſing proſpect of an abundant ſupply for the next year. But in the mean time the price of all kinds of grain has advanced to an enormous height, (much beyond, I believe, what the farmers themſelves expected at the cloſe of the laſt harveſt,) to the great grievance and ſuffering of the lower ranks of people, eſpecially the poor.—May it not, therefore, with ſome reaſon be expected, that the growers of corn in every pariſh, ſhould ſell it to their labourers and poor neighbours at ſuch a fair and moderate price, as they can well afford to ſell it at, after a very good harveſt, a crop not deficient, gathered in too with great eaſe, with very little waſte of grain, and as little expence as poſſible?

It appears by an advertiſement in the *Exeter Flying Poſt*, that the farmers of Newton Ferrers "having taken into conſideration the bleſſings of Providence afforded them in the late harveſt," have agreed to ſell prime barley to the indigent poor of their own pariſh at ſix ſhillings the buſhel, till the next harveſt. This reſolution they publiſh as an example to others. The corn-growers in Seaton and Beer have alſo agreed to ſell their barley to the poor at ſix ſhillings, and their wheat at twelve ſhillings per buſhel.

The city of Exeter have reſolved to procure a quantity of herrings from Scotland, for the ſupply of the poor of that city and neighbourhood, the ſubſcription for which purpoſe is very conſiderable.

The flight of wild fowl on the coaſts of this and the adjoining counties at the beginning of the year was immenſe.

Married.] At Exeter, Mr. J. Ridſon, bookſeller, to Miſs Jones, of Biddeford.

Died.] At Exeter, John Codrington, eſq. of Bradwich, formerly an eminent phyſician in that city.

At Barnſtaple, Mrs. Baller, relict of the late Rev. Mr. Baller, diſſenting miniſter of Great Torrington.

At Exmouth, William Friend, eſq. ſtudent of Chriſt Church, Oxford.

At Exbourn, Mrs. Eleonora Taſker, relict of the late Rev. Wm. Taſker.

At Clyſt Houſe, at Farringdon, aged 72, Mrs. Eleanor Beavis, a maiden lady.

At Stokeinteignhead, Mrs. Manning, wife of the Rev. Henry Manning, rector of that pariſh.

At Plymouth, aged 38, Charles viſcount Ranelagh, Baron Jones, of Navan, in Ireland, and Captain of the Doris frigate. He entered early into the navy, and was made a poſt-captain in 1793. He ſucceeded his father, the late viſcount, in 1797, and is ſucceeded in his titles by his brother Thomas.

At Stonehouſe, in a fit, on his way home to Plymouth Dock, after having dined with a friend, Mr. Wm. Coſway, aged 62.

CORNWALL.

On the 31ſt of December, in the evening, a very fine and brilliant meteor was ſeen at Camborne; it appeared in the ſouth, and paſſed, with incredible velocity, the horizon, illuminating its tract with an immenſe glare of light, equal to the moſt vivid lightning, being round in ſhape, and emitting ſparks in its progreſs; when it diſappeared, it ſeemed to explode like a ſky-rocket, and preſented a moſt beautiful effect.

Married.] At Poughill, near Stratton, Thomas Trood, jun. eſq. of Madford Houſe, Exminſter, Devon, to Miſs Bryant, daughter of J. Bryant, eſq. of Burſhill.

At Pelynt, Mr. T. S. Cole, maſter of Windſor academy, to Miſs Ann Gregg, of Liſkeard.

Died.] At Pendennis Caſtle, aged 82, John Elland, a drummer, who had ſerved in the army from the age of 16, and had been preſent at the battles of Fontenoy, Minden, and Culloden.

WALES.

Five clergymen of this principality have lately

lately partaken of Mr. Stock's annual bounty of 10l. each for ten poor curates. One of theſe gentlemen, whoſe living is only 15l. a year, has a family of ſeven children; and another of them is 70 years of age, blind, and has eleven children, with an annual income of only 28l. Three of the other 5 donations were given to clergymen in Cumberland, and the remaining 2 to others in Yorkſhire and Shropſhire.

In conſequence of the diſpute with Ruſſia more than 20 additional furnaces for the manufacture of iron, from the ore, are now building in Monmouthſhire, Glamorganſhire, and at Llenelly, the probable produce of which is eſtimated at 51,600 tons per annum, and it is ſaid that at leaſt as many more furnaces are to be erected in the ſame line of country.

Married.] At Wrexham, R. Jones, eſq. to Miſs Poyſer.

Died.] At Abergavenny, Mrs. Williams, wife of F. Williams, eſq.

At Carmarthen, the Rev. T. Williams, vicar of Llanawddog.—Alſo Mr. J. Blome.

At Glynilivon, in Carnarvonſhire, aged 28, the Hon. John Wynn, only ſon of Lord Newborough.

At White Rock, near Swanſea, Mr. Symes, ſon of Mr. Symes, of Briſtol.

At Abergavenny, Mr. T. Maſſey.

At Iſhcoed, near Llanelly, Lady Manſell.

At Tralwm, near Cowbridge, Mrs. E. Deere.

At Upton Caſtle, Pembrokeſhire, John Taſker. eſq. formerly of Bombay.

At Manddunam, Carmarthenſhire, E. Pryce Lloyd, eſq. one of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace for that county.

At Pull-y-Pant, Glamorganſhire, by the rupture of a blood veſſel, William Price, eſq. late of Watford, and many years in the commiſſion of the peace for that county. Some time before his diſſolution, the growing ſymptoms of an hereditary aſthma, and calamitous incidents of a domeſtic nature, deprived the public of his ſervices as an active and upright magiſtrate; but abſtraction from "the madding crowd's ignoble ſtrife," afforded time for ſeaſonable meditation and reflection. During the progreſs of a malady profeſſedly incurable, and apparently mortal, Mr. Price demeaned himſelf with a compoſure and reſignation to the will of Omnipotence, which evinced the prevalence of religion againſt the infirmities of nature, and the conſolations that flow, even in the ſevereſt trials, from a pious truſt and confident hope of mercy at the throne of grace. The extent of his benevolence, the conviviality of his diſpoſition, and the ſuavity of his manners will ever endear his memory to all who could diſcern and appreciate his genuine worth.

SCOTLAND.

Several corn-dealers in Eaſt Lothian, in the practice of frequenting the market of Edinburgh, have been taken up by a warrant of the ſheriff of the county, on a charge of foreſtalling and regrating. After a rigid inquiſition, all of them were forced to find bail to ſtand trial; and ſome were fined, on account of their weights and meaſures being defective. This ſpirited conduct, which is not only a duty magiſtrates owe to their fellow-citizens, but alſo a mode well adapted to ſilence the haſty animadverſions of thoſe expoſed to privations, merits the imitation of others, and muſt tend to encourage fair traders by the ſuppreſſion of illicit practices.

It would ſeem that the fabricators of falſe money have not yet been completely detected, notwithſtanding the execution of ſome condemned criminals, and the baniſhment of others. In the vicinity of Glaſgow, a conſiderable depot of forged bank-notes and baſe-money was lately diſcovered, in conſequence of ſearching the houſe of a change-keeper by authority of a magiſtrate. This culprit's audacity was ſuch, that ſome time ago he offered, by public advertiſement, a reward for the diſcovery of thoſe perſons who had propagated a report of his having been in the practice of circulating baſe money. Both he and his wife were apprehended, and committed to priſon.

Married.] At Edinburgh, Lord Downe, to Miſs M. J. Ainſlie, daughter of Sir Philip Ainſlie.

At Perth, the Rev. J. Stewart, miniſter of the Burgher Congregation, at Pitcairn Green, to Miſs Gilleſpie.

Died.] At Edinburgh, the Rev. Dr. Blair, Profeſſor of Rhetoric and Belles Lettres in that univerſity, and one of the Miniſters of the High Church in that city, Honorary Member of the Highland Society of London, and Author of ſome of the moſt popular works on piety, (his elegant ſermons have been greatly admired,) taſte, and morals, that have ever appeared in Europe. A full account of his Life and Writings will be given in our next.

At the ſame place, Mr. Duke Gordon, M. A. Aſſiſtant Librarian of the Univerſity of Edinburgh upwards of 37 years; he has left 500l. to the Royal Infirmary, and ſeveral houſes to the poor-houſe of St. Cuthbert's.—Aged 100 years and 9 months, T. Dugan, bleacher, at Kevock-mill, near Edinburgh; reſpectable for his abilities in the line of his profeſſion, and

for the ſcrupulous and conſcientious regard which he paid to the religious principles in which he was educated.

At Logieraite, in Perthſhire, the Rev. Thomas Biſſet, D.D. miniſter of that pariſh. Dr. Biſſet was born in the year 1729. He was the ſon of Mr. Robert Biſſet, eminent among his contemporaries for genius, erudition, and piety. He was educated chiefly at the Univerſity of St. Andrews; and was remarkably diſtinguiſhed among his fellow-ſtudents for proficiency in Roman and Grecian literature, for early and uncommon ſkill in mathematical ſcience, for ſingular penétration, wit, and humour in diſcerning the principles and the varied modifications of human character, and in holding vice and folly to ſcorn and merriment.

At Shieldhall, near Glaſgow, Mr. John Oſwald, aged 23, eldeſt ſon of Alexander Oſwald, eſq. Mr. Oſwald had improved his taſte by peruſing with diligence the beſt claſſical authors; he had ſtored his memory with the facts of hiſtory, and enlarged his views by the ſpeculations of philoſophy. The mathematical ſciences, particularly as connected with mechanics, engaged much of his attention; and, tho' he did not mean to apply to them as a profeſſion, the neatneſs with which he performed, and the ingenuity with which he varied experiments, rendered it probable, that, had his life been prolonged, he might have contributed ſomething to the improvement of the uſeful arts. Aware of the ſuperior importance of agriculture, he ſtudied it carefully, adopting and recommending, where he had an opportunity, the late improvements, of which he poſſeſſed a knowledge very conſiderable for his years. Obſerving the extent to which chemiſtry was, or might be applied to the moſt uſeful arts, he ſtudied it with ardour, and fitted up a laboratory, where, in ſpite of declining health, he performed ſeveral important experiments with preciſion and addreſs. He was the firſt in Glaſgow who repeated thoſe of Sig. Volta with the metallic pile, which he diverſified by uſing different metals among various fluids. On this and other ſubjects he projected ſeveral new intereſting inveſtigations, which, unfortunately, the ſtate of his health did not allow him to proſecute. The acquirements of his mind were equalled or exceeded by the endowments of his heart. Humane and benevolent to all, he entered warmly into every ſcheme which promiſed benefit to individuals, or improvement to ſociety. He was a faithful and ſtedfaſt friend; a moſt dutiful ſon; a moſt affectionate brother. Having devoted his youth, untainted by vice or diſſipation, to honourable purſuits and uſeful ſtudies, he acquired thoſe habits and that ſelf-command which enabled him to endure much ſuffering with great patience, and to meet his fate at laſt with the moſt manly compoſure and firmneſs. All thoſe who knew his worth regret the premature loſs of one who promiſed to be a credit to his friends, and an ornament and bleſſing to ſociety.

At Glaſgow, aged 80, Col. James Laurie, formerly, for many years, ſuperintendant of the Britiſh ſettlements on the Moſquito ſhore.

At Leith, on the 7th inſt. in her 80th year, Mrs. Learmouth, widow of Alexander Learmouth, eſq. and ſiſter of the late Rev. Thomas Parkins.

At Dumfries, Miſs C. Mitchell, daughter of Col. Mitchell.—Alſo Mrs. Nelſon, wife of Mr. R. Nelſon, merchant.

At Wigton, in Galloway, M. Campbell, eſq. agent for the Britiſh Linen Company in that place.

IRELAND.

Died.] At Wexford, Mr. John Green, a ſuperanuated Revenue Officer, aged 107 years.

At Drumreary, aged 74, Mawrice Dillon, baron Dillon.

At Bellamont Foreſt, R. Dixon, eſq. ſon of the Biſhop of Down and Conner.

At his country-ſeat at Curraghmore, in the county of Waterford, the Right Hon. Geo. de la Poer Beresford, Earl of Tyrone, and Marquis of Waterford.

At his ſeat at Frankfort, univerſally eſteemed and regretted, Colonel Rolleſton, late of Staffordſhire. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf as an active magiſtrate. He alſo diſtinguiſhed himſelf in taking an active part as Captain Commandant of the Yeomanry, in quelling the Iriſh rebellion; his houſe, which was ſurrounded by a fort, he converted into a garriſon, for the yeomanry and ſoldiers were quartered there; and at one time was in danger, with his whole family, together with the garriſon, of being poiſoned, by a plan having been laid to poiſon the waters which ſurrounded the fort, but which was diſcovered in time to prevent its execution.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

IN conſequence of the detention of the Britiſh ſhipping in *Ruſſia*, and the little probability of their releaſe, as commiſſioners have been appointed for ſelling the ſhips and cargoes, an order was iſſued on the 14th of January, for an embargo on all Ruſſian, Swediſh, and Daniſh veſſels in the ports of Great Britain and Ireland; in purſuance of which near 100 veſſels have been detained, belonging wholly to the two latter powers, for we believe there is not one Ruſſian veſſel at preſent in any of our ports. The very ſmall part of the commerce of that country, which is carried on in veſſels belonging thereto, will appear from the following account of the number of ſhips that paſſed the Sound laſt year: viz.

1487	Daniſh	60	Lubeck
1941	Swediſh	31	Hamburgh
13	Ruſſian	39	Oldenburg
3139	Engliſh	59	American
1763	Pruſſian	6	Portugueſe
152	Peppenburg		
278	Roſtock	9048	
80	Bremen		

We take from Ruſſia 30 or 40,000 tons of *Hemp* per annum, and about 17,000 tons of flax, ſometimes much more. The price of theſe articles has riſen greatly, Riga Rhine hemp is at preſent 86l. per ton, Peterſburgh clean 85l., ditto outſhot 75l.; tallow and ſoap have likewiſe greatly advanced.

In former Reports we have noticed the ſucceſsful culture of hemp in the Faſt Indies, from whence it is highly probable a ſupply may be derived nearly adequate to the uſual conſumption, and perhaps at leſs expence than at preſent. Several experiments have been made by order of the Supreme Government, with hemp the growth and manufacture of Chittagong, on board ſome ſmall veſſels trading to the iſlands in thoſe ſeas, and otherwiſe, and the reſult has been ſuch as to confirm the company in the project of greatly extending the culture of this article.

A conſiderable quantity of jute, a ſpecies of yarn, the production of Bengal, is to be brought home by way of dunnage, by the ſhips which have been permitted to proceed thither this ſeaſon for rice, in order to aſcertain the quality of the article in manufacturing of *Paper*, on which great expectations have been formed.

The India-Company have received the moſt favourable accounts of their *Tobacco* farms in the northern circars; the produce is of the beſt quality, and the plantations are competent to the growth of any required quantity; it is however doubtful whether it will ever be worth while to import this commodity from ſo great a diſtance.

In conſequence of the exorhitant price of *Spaniſh wool*, ſuperfine broad cloths are advanced one ſhilling per yard, and ladies cloths and caſſimeres in proportion, which, with the advance of wages the journeymen have lately obtained, will cauſe a conſiderable increaſe in the price of cloathing.

The frequent fires which happen in cotton and flax mills, being chiefly owing to the preſent mode of warming theſe buildings, we, with pleaſure, notice a very important and uſeful improvement made in heating cotton mills, by the ſteam of boiling water, by Mr. NIEL SNODGRAS, manager and partner of the cotton-works of Spinningdale in Sutherland. Though the heat cannot be raiſed to burn cotton, flax, or wool, yet, by the ingenious manner in which he erects his pipes and conveys the ſteam, the boiler and fire being on the outſide, he can give the neceſſary warmth to mills of ſix ſtories high, and will ſave three-fourths of the coal at preſent uſed. This is the ſecond winter in which Mr. SNODGRAS has practiſed this important invention, and it has fully anſwered his moſt ſanguine expectations. This invention will alſo be highly beneficial for the printfield-works, churches, &c, as the heat of the ſteam cannot be raiſed above, and ſeldom to 212 degrees; of courſe it will not burn any thing, not even powder, and can raiſe a temperature in any building from 60 to 70 degrees; beſides, the conſtruction of the apparatus is ſimple and cheap.

By the moſt recent accounts from Dundee it appears, that the *Herring Fiſhery* in the *Tay* exceeds in the quality, as well as the quantity of the herrings, every thing known upon our coaſts; and that the extraordinary ſucceſs of two boats employed in cod-fiſhing, had induced numerous perſons in the neighbouring country to ſet about equipping buſſes. The acquirement of cheap, nutritive, and abundant food, is amongſt the infinite advantages derivable from our fiſheries. Until the preſent winter, it was not known that there ever had been a herring in the Tay; where ſo many have been already

ready caught, as not only to ſupply the neighbouring country, but to admit 2000 crans to be cured for the uſe of other places. The dearth of corn had been ſeverely felt by the weavers and other manufacturers in thoſe parts, who, from the conſequent ſcarcity of money, had little to do; but they are all becoming fiſhermen.

Government have thought proper to limit the number of veſſels that are to take paſſengers from hence to *Holland* and *France*, and have appointed four ſolely for that purpoſe, which now ſail for Rotterdam and Calais every week.

From the low exchange between Hamburgh and this country, foreigners have, for ſome time paſt, been enabled to purchaſe, in the Britiſh *funds*, on much more advantageous terms than perſons here.

The STOCK EXCHANGE, which has long been notorious as a ſcene of apparent confuſion, and often of ſilly ſport, totally inconſiſtent with attention to buſineſs, is about to undergo ſome reformation. The houſe, though built by ſubſcription, has been always open to the public, on paying ſixpence admiſſion each day: but ſome perſons having frequently obtruded themſelves, with whom it was unſafe to do buſineſs, or to accept thoſe large ſums of money in drafts, which muſt neceſſarily be taken where ſuch extenſive concerns are managed, a reſolution has been entered into by the proprietors, that the houſe ſhall be ſhut on the 28th of February, and then ceaſe to be an open Stock Exchange; that in future no perſon ſhall be admitted but thoſe who are approved by ballot, and that each member ſhall pay ten guineas annually, and five guineas for his clerk, if he has any. Were we not convinced that, ſo long as the national debt exiſts, ſtock-jobbing will be carried on ſomewhere, we ſhould be inclined to wiſh the Stock Exchange ſhut up for ever. On the 29th Bank Stock was 153, and the 3 per cent. Conſols 57¼.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

SUCH has been the openneſs of the ſeaſon ſince our laſt, that the buſineſs of huſbandry has continued to proceed without the uſual interruptions. In many diſtricts the plough has been conſtantly at work, and its operations are generally in a ſtate of great forwardneſs. The want of froſt, in ſome of the low wet parts of the kingdom, has, however, been unfavourable to the farmers getting out their manures upon the graſs and hay lands.

The young wheats in moſt places continue to look well; the early ſown ones, perhaps, in ſome inſtances, may be rather too forward and luxuriant for the ſeaſon, but in general their appearances may be ſaid to be favourable.

Grain of every kind ſtill continues to keep up to a high price. Wheat averages, 136s. 10d. rye, 93s. 2d. barley, 81s. and oats, 43s. 3d.

Potatoes likewiſe continue high, but a correſpondent who has been in moſt of the midland counties informs us, that from the mildneſs of the ſeaſon, and the unuſual quantity of every ſpecies of garden-greens, as well as from the circumſtance of the crops of potatoes having turned out better than was expected, there is every reaſon to expect that the price of that root muſt ſoon be conſiderably reduced, which muſt tend in a great meaſure to reduce the preſent extravagant price of bread corn.

Turnips and moſt other articles employed in feeding or fattening animals begin to be extremely difficult to be procured, eſpecially in the more northern part of the Iſland.

Moſt ſorts of *fat ſtock* are on the advance, though there does not ſeem to be any reaſon for it; *lean ſtock* are alſo high in many places. In Smithfield beef fetches from 3s. 8d. to 5s.; mutton 5s. to 7s.; and veal 6s. to 7s. 6d. At Saliſbury, on the 16th of laſt month, there was an unuſually large ſupply of fat oxen, and other neat cattle, but the prices were little lower than at the preceding markets, the buyers being numerous; the ſale continued through the whole day till evening, and ſome of the prime beaſts were driven on for Smithfield.

Hogs, of the ſtore kind, from the ſcarcity of food are cheap; but pork is high. Pork in Smithfield ſells from 5s. 8d. to 6s. 8d.

Horſes, of the cart kind, are very low.

Hay, in St. James's Market, averages 5l. 12s. and *Straw* 2l. 9s.

Hops, the ſale of them rather heavy, and varying but little in price ſince our laſt.

Proviſions are at this time at the following enormous prices in London:—Bread 21d. the quartern loaf, or nearly 5d. per lb.; freſh butter 18d. Cambridge 16d. Iriſh 15d.; Cheſhire cheeſe 12d. inferior ſorts 11d. and 10d.; eggs 2½d. each; potatoes 1½d. and 2d. per lb.; milk 4d. per quart; beef from 8d. to 9½d.; mutton 8d. to 9d.; veal 9½d. to 11d. and pork 11d.